The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XII. SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854. No. 559.

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THE OBJECTS TO BE GAINED BY THE WAR.

The war having been fairly inaugurated by the bombardment of Odessa, and the second instalment of additional taxation consequent upon hostilities having been just called for, it seems an appropriate time for casting a rapid glance over some of the advantages which may accrue not only to Turkey, but to Europe, if victory—as we have no reason to doubt—should declare on our side, and if that victory be used as wisely as we trust it will be.

Although the Czar has been at considerable pains to foster some manufactures with the design of rendering Russia as independent and "self-contained" as possible; although a large portion of the luxuries of life consumed in that country are of foreign growth; and although a material portion of its revenue and of the wealth of its nobles is derived from its export trade,—it cannot be said that the Russian Government has ever really encouraged commerce. Compared with the vast territory and the large population under its control, the exports are but very small, and the imports absolutely trifling. The number of Russian merchants engaged in external trade increases at the slowest rate, and by far the largest part of both the European and the Asiatic commerce is in the hands of foreigners. There are scarcely any roads or facilities for land traffic; there is only one railroad, and scarcely any canals; even the magnificent rivers which traverse the Muscovite territory are only half employed; goods are conveyed by means of tow-boats instead of steam-tugs; the mouths of these great water-highways are allowed to be blocked up by mud and ballast; while the custom-house officers and other officials habitually act as if their orders were (and there is some reason to believe they are) to put every possible impediment in the way of European commerce and free intercourse with foreigners.

Russia must, in consequence, be regarded as decidedly anti-commercial and illiberal in her spirit, and her tariff is one of the most prohibitive in the world. Vast, therefore, as are her resources, and rich and varied as are the products of her extensive dominions, these would, beyond all question, be rendered far more promptly and largely available, both to herself and Europe, were her territories under any other Government than that which now weighs upon them at once as a nightmare and a corruption. The countries that border on the Black Sea ought to be among the most prosperous, and their commerce about the most extensive and varied in the world. The Crimea and the steppes that *débouche* on the Sea of Azof are rich in corn and wine, of which both the amount and the quality might be indefinitely improved; Bessarabia and the Ukraine, of which Odessa is the port, already furnish vast quantities of wheat, capable of enormous augmentation; Bulgaria and Wallachia could supply in addition almost unlimited treasures of hides, tallow, wool, hemp, and grain; Hungaria and Transylvania, under happier auspices, would send down the Danube countless cargoes of mineral and animal productions; while nearly the whole southern bank of the upper portion of that great river is clothed with trackless forests of the finest timber. All these would be available for Europe, and should be made to ensure the prosperity both of the countries which supply them, and the countries which purchase them. But hitherto Russia has laid her paralysing hand upon all this wealth. Her despotism kills enterprise in her own dominions, and her jealousy thwarts it in every State which could possibly become a rival. Russian produce finds its way how it can to Odessa and Taganrog; the Czar offers it no facilities; in Russia the people are allowed to do nothing for themselves, and the Government will do nothing for them; so that the roads, which would long since have sprung up, as if by magic, in a free land, have absolutely no existence there, and uncounted treasures of grain in consequence perish yearly for want of the means of transport. Every conceivable impediment has been thrown in the way of the commerce of Wallachia, Bulgaria, and all the countries of which the Danube is the great highway and means of exit; vexatious and costly quarantines have been established; the mouth of the river has been intentionally, fraudulently, and in violation of solemn engagements, blocked up, so that constant transhipment is necessary in the case of vessels of any considerable draft; and in this way the Danubian commerce has been systematically minimized, and would long since have been crushed altogether but for its wonderful elasticity and the extent and magnitude of its native inherent resources.

We must look at once for a remedy for this state of things and for the reward of our exertions, in such a series of well-contrived operations (of which we may accept the bombardment of Odessa as the signal and the first-fruits) as shall wrest the shores of the Black Sea from the Power which at present holds them and misuses them, and transfer them to their former owners. The seizure of Crimea and Bessarabia; the abolition of the Russian Protectorate over the Principalities; and the recovery of the mouths of the Danube, which should be placed under the general protection of Europe as one of its great highways;—these are the legitimate results which we may hope to see secured by the war into which we have been forced, and which it would be feeble and foolish to terminate with any less decided fruits. Those territories once liberated from their present thraldom, it would be eminently the interest of all Europe to *keep* them free; successful commerce would soon make them rich; developed resources and stimulated enterprise would soon render them powerful; and their emancipation, enrichment, and consolidated strength would, if secured, be at once a justification of the war which resulted in so great a good, an ample reward for our exertions, and a full indemnity for our expenses. Less than this could be scarcely regarded as success; less than this would leave Russia nearly undiminished in her power to injure, and Turkey wholly unrepaid for her long sufferings and her gallant struggle; less than this would leave us with our work still undone, with the danger of generations still unaverted, with our efforts and our sacrifices utterly profitless and futile.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

We had hoped that the question of the Sugar Duties had been finally disposed of by the Act of 1848. Three circumstances have led to the subject being once more reopened, though, we are happy to say, not as a question of protection—not as between the producers in the colonies and the producers in foreign countries, but simply as to the fairest mode of levying the revenue in respect to the different qualities of sugar produced. The three circumstances are these:—1. It is alleged that the duties which will come into operation on the 5th of July will bear unduly upon the whole of the lower class of sugars, colonial as well as foreign; and that whereas a large portion of the West India sugars are of such low quality, and a large portion of other sugars are of a higher quality, the operation of

the duty would be prejudicial to the former in reference to the latter. The complaint, however, is equally applicable to low Madras and Mauritius sugars, and to low foreign sugars, the produce of Manilla, Brazil, and even of Cuba. 2. It is alleged, and we believe justly, that the best Havana clayed sugars which would be admissible at the low duty by the present law, and which would fall just below the white clayed standard, would bear a concealed bounty when refined and exported under drawback. And 3. The necessity of raising a larger amount of revenue has suggested, that, although as a principle the Government refuses to have recourse to an increase of Customs duties, yet that it is not an infringement of that principle to arrest the further decline of the sugar duties to the lowest point contemplated by the Act of 1848, which would take place on the 5th of July.

In order that the exact nature and effect of the proposed changes may be the better understood, let us first explain how the law stands at this moment, and what changes would take place on the 5th July in pursuance of the existing law. The duties now leviable are as follows:—

	On Colonial Sugars. s	d	On Foreign Sugars. s	d
Sugar, not equal to brown clayed, the cwt	...	.....	12	0
Equal to brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed	10	0	13	0
White clayed	11	8	14	0
Refined	13	4	17	4

After the 5th July the duties will all be equalised at the following rates:—

	s	d
On all sugars not equal to white clayed, the cwt	10	0
White clayed	11	8
Refined	13	4

According to this scale, the lowest rate now applicable to foreign sugars would vanish, and all the various qualities from the lowest brown up to the white clayed standard would pay the same duty of 10s the cwt, which would include sugars which do not yield more than 50 per cent. of refined sugar, and others which yield from 72 to 85 per cent. In order to remedy this inequality, it has been proposed to adopt a system of refining in bond, paying the duty upon the products from the manufactory Undoubtedly, could this plan be adopted without serious objections of other kinds, it would be the most effectual for securing a rate of duty upon each quality of sugar exactly proportioned to the saccharine matter which it contains. We do not upon this occasion propose to enter upon a consideration of all the arguments for and against the system; but certain it is, and the Government seems to have arrived at that conclusion, that the arguments against refining in bond—whether regarded as a question of revenue, as a question in the interest of the refiners considering the excise restrictions to which they would be exposed, or as a question affecting ultimately the interests of the West Indians, which must be prejudiced by anything that detracts from economy of production—are such as entirely to counterbalance all the advantages which could be anticipated from that system. No one now contends for compulsory refining in bond of all sugars; and if optional refining were permitted, it is obvious that all low sugars would be refined in that way, and that good sugars yielding a large quantity of saccharine would be refined as at present, and that in consequence the revenue would suffer severely.

Rejecting that plan, it is obvious that the only other mode by which the same object can be obtained is to adopt a classification of duties in relation to qualities more nearly calculated in relation to the intrinsic value of the sugars. By the introduction of a lower duty as applicable to all those classes of brown sugars which yield an inferior quantity of *saccharine*, the complaints to which we have adverted would be met. But then it is obvious that everything must depend upon the standard which is adopted for the admission of these low sugars. Hitherto the low standard as applicable to foreign sugar has been of so inferior a quality, that very little sugar has been admitted under it. Of 396,300 tons of sugar consumed in 1853, only 9,000 tons were admitted at the low duty. The Government, however, now proposes in applying this low scale to all sugars in future, colonial as well as foreign, to improve the standard so considerably, as practically to admit all the low and middle qualities of brown sugars, clayed and muscovado; and that only the best brown and yellow sugars will be charged the higher duty. The classification hereafter will therefore be as follows:—

1. Brown muscovado, or clayed sugars not equal to brown clayed, according to a new standard.
2. Yellow muscovado, or brown clayed sugars not equal to white clayed, according to a standard.
3. White clayed, not being refined.
4. Refined sugars.
5. Molasses.

The next point to which we must refer is the new rate of duties, and the principle upon which they have been fixed. We have already shown the distinction which at present exists between the duties on colonial and foreign sugars; and that those rates would, under the operation of the existing law, be equalised on the 5th of July. This equalisation would take place by a reduction of the higher rates to the lower ones, at a loss to the revenue of 300,000*l*; and as the price of sugar is regulated by the highest rates of duty and not by the lowest, a considerable reduction of price would have taken place in the month of July. If, however, the equalisation of duties be effected by raising the lower rates to the higher ones, a large increase of revenue would ensue, and the price remain equally the same as at present. It is thus a question, whether this prospective advantage should be given to the public, at a great loss of revenue, at a time when fresh taxes are being imposed, or whether it should be withheld and a great gain obtained by the public revenue. At such a time, and under such circumstances, there could hardly be a doubt as to the course to be taken. Accordingly the new scale of duties has been fixed not quite so high as the rates now applicable to foreign sugar, but approximating thereto, and the difference, such as it is, is in favour of the consumer.

The following table shows at one view the present duties and those which it is proposed to take effect after the 5th of July:—

SUGAR DUTIES.

	Present rates. Colonial. s	d	Foreign. s	d	Rates after the 5th of July. All kinds. s	d
Not equal to brown clayed	...	...	12	0 ...	11	0
Brown clayed and not equal to white clayed	10	0 ...	13	0 ...	12	0
White clayed	11	8 ...	14	0 ...	14	0
Refined	13	4 ...	17	4 ...	16	0

The duties named in the third column will apply after the 5th of July. From last Monday, the 7th instant, according to the resolution of the House of Commons passed on that day, the existing duties will be charged up to the 5th of July, with an addition of 15 per cent. thereto.

The consumption of sugar in the last year of the various qualities and classes, was as follows:—

283,000	tons	of colonial sugar paying the 10s duty.
9,000	—	foreign under brown clayed at the 12s duty.
65,000	—	brown clayed at the 13s duty.
8,288	—	white clayed.
10,500	—	refined.
14,213	—	as the equivalent of 42,386 tons of molasses.
390,001	tons	of all kinds.

The consumption is still steadily increasing—that of the first three months of the year showing an increase of nearly 4,000 tons upon last year. It is probable, therefore, that the consumption of this year may be about 400,000 tons, and that it will consist of:—

100,000	tons	of brown sugars at the low duty of 11s.
270,000	—	yellow sugars at the duty of 12s.
10,000	—	white clayed at the duty of 14s.
20,000	—	refined at the duty of 16s.
400,000	tons	total, including molasses.

Thus, from this time until the 5th of July, the duties will be the same as at present, with 15 per cent. added upon all rates alike, and from the 5th of July the new duties will take effect. There has been some doubt expressed whether the Customs authorities can levy the increased duties upon a mere resolution of the House of Commons, or until an act of the Legislature is passed sanctioning such increase. But there can be no question that such has been the invariable practice; and, moreover, inasmuch as the act will impose such increased duties from the date of the resolutions, it must be obvious that no attempt made to evade them can be successful. Of course, should the Legislature decline to sanction the new duties, and to refuse to pass the Bill, the extra duties so collected must be returned.

THE TRADE OF THE FIRST QUARTER—1854.

THE Trade Tables for the first three months of the year show no falling off, as was expected, compared to the first three months of the very prosperous year 1853. Why should they? The whole Western world and all the mighty nations to which the broad Atlantic is our highway, our own thriving colonies, the thriving States of the great Federal Union, our Indian Empire and the vast regions of China, the whole of Southern Europe, and even all the nations of the North and the East, except the Russian dominions on the Black Sea and the Baltic, are still open to our trade, and more open and more friendly than ever they were. At the same time Russia can so ill spare some of the articles which she draws from us, that she encourages the import of them by land. We have, therefore, to record an increasing, not a decreasing, trade.

If we have, from the difference of price being less than it was between the neighbouring Continent and England, imported fewer living animals this year than in the corresponding three months of last year, the imports of many other articles have increased. Ashes, bark, brimstone, clocks, cocoa, the produce of much ingenuity or the rudest labour, have all increased. So has the important article of coffee, the consumption of which in the

three months is much in excess of the increased imports; and the more important article of corn, which is much in excess of the imports of 1853, and almost threefold the imports of 1852. Our wants have widened the sources of our supply of food, and have extended the markets for our manufactures.

The imports of barley and of beans have declined, from our own crops last year having been good; the imports of the other principal articles compare as follows:—

Imports in the first Three Months.

	1852	1853	1854
Wheat.....qrs	429,587	864,083	1,148,071
Oats	158,649	127,766	192,961
Maize	278,906	364,955	410,943
Flour.....cwts	699,604	1,328,797	1,530,127

This increase of imports implies a corresponding increase of exports, which to the United States in particular, whence we have derived large supplies of flour, are known to be great: it implies, therefore, increased employment for manufacturers and shipping, and implies, notwithstanding a very defective harvest, increasing trade and increasing prosperity. We are very apt to grumble at bad harvests—we even put up prayers for good harvests; but we see, from this example, how Providence makes the bad harvests—in which we at first discern nothing but evil—as He makes the various climates of the globe, subserve the purpose of extending trade amongst different and distant nations, compelling them to be mutually serviceable, and gradually binding them all together by bonds of friendship and peace. Hitherto, it seems almost to have escaped the general notice that society is regulated in all its parts like every other portion of the material world, as trade is thus obviously regulated by climates and seasons, and that it is much more the business of statesmen and philosophers, as M. Say has observed, to ascertain the circumstances which influence its condition than to be perpetually trying to give it an artificial character.

It was expected very naturally that the importation of the important articles of flax, hemp, and tallow would decline very much, and the two former in the quarter have fallen off, but the decline is not great, from 152,961 cwts of undressed flax to 118,978 cwts, and of hemp from 52,199 cwts to 36,199 cwts, while the advanced price is now bringing supplies from unusual places. Accordingly, in the last month of the three the quantities of flax and hemp imported exceed those of the corresponding month of last year, and the quantity of tallow is in excess both in the month and in the three months. It is to be noticed that a considerable falling off has taken place in the imports of jute, but as large supplies of that and other substitutes for hemp and hemp itself from India can be obtained, the falling off is merely temporary, and the supply of these articles in the year will go far to compensate the deficiency in the supply of hemp from Russia, whatever it may be. As to flax, our own people have already extended their cultivation of it; they will, no doubt, extend it still more; our colonies, too, will cultivate it; and we shall derive our supply from other sources than from an empire which mad ambition or caprice may close against trade. Tallow is to be obtained from all parts of the world, and the increased quantity imported, 125,187 cwts in the three months of 1854 against 90,790 cwts in the corresponding period of 1853, and 122,593 cwts in 1852—while week after week arrivals are reported from other countries—assures us that the difficulty of obtaining a supply of this article has been much overrated. At the same time the quantity of palm oil imported has been doubled, and of cocoanut oil considerably increased. Perhaps when the Czar learns by our Trade Tables that we are far less dependent on his dominions for these important raw materials than certain writers have taught him to expect, he may more readily give up ambitious projects that will be far more ruinous to his own dominions than to other countries. His way to make Russia prosperous is to allow of the extension of trade and the growth of manufactures.

Of cotton wool, of course the imports, in consequence of the deficient crop in the United States, has fallen off; but, though it is about 600,000 cwts less in the quarter of 1854 than in the quarter of 1853, it is more than in the quarter of 1852 by 270,000 cwts. But the imports of the other raw materials—such as hides, silk, timber, sheep and lambs' wool—are considerably in excess in 1854. They compare as follows:—

Imports in Three Months.

	1852	1853	1854
Hides—Dry.....cwts	32,854	.....	43,617
Wet	62,998	.....	81,618
Tanned, &c.	861,566	.....	1,034,349
Silk—Raw.....lbs	1,895,184	.....	2,522,305
Waste, &c.....cwts	5,456	.....	5,530
Thrown.....lbs	164,718	.....	293,425
Timber of British possessions.....loads	27,396	.....	52,561
Foreign	35,362	.....	36,317
Wool—Sheep and lambs', totals.....lbs	10,449,631	.....	15,778,993

Turning from the materials of manufacture to articles of consumption, we have the following facts:—

Imports in Three Months.

	1853	1854
Cocoa.....lbs	851,840	1,324,826
Coffee	4,938,908	6,242,877
Spirits.....gals	1,907,755	2,156,267
Sugar (unrefined).....cwts	1,268,462	1,479,225
Tea.....lbs	23,620,102	26,115,086
Wine.....gals	1,535,772	2,338,725

Of all these articles the consumption has increased as well as the imports, except coffee, the consumption of which in the three months, though much above the imports, is something less than the consumption last year, and tea, the quantity of which taken out of bond having been small on account of waiting for the reduction of duty; but on this occasion we state the imports in preference to the consumption, as helping, in conjunction with the rise of price of most of the articles imported—corn, hemp, flax, tallow, &c.—while there has been no equal rise in the price of articles exported, to explain the continual drain of the precious metals. The failure of our supplies from abroad as a consequence of the war has been more dreaded than the failure of a market for our exports, and we, therefore, dwell with some satisfaction on the facts just quoted in proof of the continued increase of the principal articles of import.

The total declared value of our exports, exclusive of unenumerated articles, was:—

	In the Third Month.	In the Three Months.
	£	£
1852	6,402,415	16,575,746
1853	7,887,233	20,391,723
1854	8,880,805	21,961,831

Thus, in the month there is an increase of very nearly 1,000,000*l*, and in the three months a similar increase. Including the unenumerated articles, the value of the exports in the month was 10,042,754*l*, giving a total export at the same rate for the year of 120,000,000*l*; and of the three months, 24,238,208*l*, giving an export for the year of nearly 97,000,000*l*. The amount will probably be between these two sums, and greater than even the last prosperous year. In general, the increase of our exports has taken place in most articles;—in some there is a decline. The following are a few specimens of the principal articles in which there is a very considerable increase and a decrease:—

Declared Value of Exports in Three Months.

	1853	1854
	£	£
Articles Decreased:—		
Alkali	118,216	101,748
Cheese	26,296	15,336
Cotton manufactures	6,253,553	5,869,491
Yarn	1,672,781	1,607,703
Gloves	251,073	246,391
Copper	292,182	260,457
Tinplates	417,146	296,724
Silk—Handkerchiefs and ribbons	248,509	190,307
Mixed with other materials	86,720	62,272
Thrown	72,995	60,049
Articles Increased:—		
Beer and ale	328,327	332,829
Haberdashery and millinery	920,943	1,195,094
Hardware and cutlery	771,113	913,401
Leather, unwrought	39,410	57,484
Steam engines	96,313	110,163
Other machinery	234,115	347,738
Iron—Pig	146,360	276,997
Bolt, &c.	1,140,981	1,306,168
Cast	110,419	172,415
Wrought	508,275	712,737
Steel unwrought	145,139	160,756
Wool	91,672	108,222
Woollen manufactures entered by the piece	1,581,127	1,641,329
By the yard	865,180	851,795
Yarn	249,975	293,740

The increase and the decrease thus brought together may suggest possibly to persons engaged in trade the means by which their own interest and the welfare of the country may be promoted. Considering the great prosperity of 1853, and the the check which business has received from political and social causes, such as wars and strikes, the comparative prosperity of the first quarter of 1854 is wonderful.

The tables of our shipping show the following increase both inwards and outwards:—

Three Months.

	Entered Inwards. Ships.	Tonnage.	Outwards. Ships.	Tonnage.
1853	5,586	1,197,006	5,704	1,446,336
1854	6,186	1,575,059	6,879	1,667,249
Increase	600	378,053	1,175	220,913

This statement completes the evidence afforded by the Trade Tables to the increasing energies and prosperity of the nation.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Since last Saturday all the news which has reached London continues to be of preparations. Sir C. Napier, with fine weather and open water, is proceeding up the Gulf of Finland; and Admiral Dundas, after the successful bombardment of Odessa already mentioned, is expected to make, and is even reported to have made an attack on Sebastopol. Lord Raglan, our Commander-in-Chief, has arrived at Constantinople, and the season for action is begun. Of positive battles, however, we have yet none to report.

Our official despatches of the attack on Odessa appeared in last night's *Gazette*, but they scarcely add to our positive information, though they place before us that which we already knew from the activity and excellent arrangements of the journals, on full authority. They bear a gratifying testimony to the cordial union which exists between the English and French fleets. The propriety of the attack has been questioned in some quarters. The Russian General (Osten Sacken) has described it in his despatch as unjustifiable, and has denied that the forts fired on the flag of truce. A St Petersburg paper, everything published in which is sanctioned by authority, and writing in an official manner, states:—"In order to place the "matter at the full height of derision, and as if the Powers of the "West desired to place in its true light the character of the war "which they are waging against us, by allying themselves with

"the most inveterate enemies of Christianity, they chose Holy "Saturday (Saturday of Passion-week) to destroy a Christian "town. The thunder from thousands of cannon, carrying death "and destruction, was contrasted with the hymns which re- "sounded in the the churches, where the people, full of fervour "and piety, joined in prayers at the touching ceremony of the "funeral of Him who died upon the cross for the safety of the "human race."

So the Czar continues his impious appeal to the fanaticism of his people. A man whose life has been passed in the violation of justice—who has ordered the commission of numberless atrocities—who has allowed women to be whipped for adhering to their religion—who respects in no one of his subjects freedom of conscience—dares to appeal to Christians for support and favour against those who have undertaken to prevent him from committing an act which he has himself described as robbing a dying man. From the official accounts, the battle appears to have been more decisive than private accounts represented. Only a comparatively small force was brought into action, four French steamers and five English being the only vessels actually engaged. After the firing had continued for an hour-and-a-half, the Vauban, a French steamer, was set on fire by red-hot shot, and withdrew to extinguish the conflagration.

A little while afterwards (says the French Admiral in his despatch) the second division of four steam-frigates received orders to support the three others first engaged, and towards half-past 10 they began to execute these orders with vigour. The shells from the seven frigates fall like hail upon the battery of the Imperial port, and the warehouses and ships it contains. Very serious symptoms of a conflagration begin to show themselves already. Batteries established on the Odessa heights join their fire to that of the guns of the Imperial port. Not far from the frigate six English shallops near the port on the north-west quarter of the mole, where the enemy has no guns, and throw a great number of Congreve rockets, which appear to produce a very good effect.

It is noon, the Vauban, having extinguished the fire, has just left the squadron to rejoin the other French and English frigates which rival each other in ardour and the excellence of their fire. The French steam corvette Caton, Captain Pothuan, joins them in firing for a while.

At one o'clock the warehouses and barracks of the Imperial port are all in flames. The burning roof falls in. Almost at the same moment the powder magazine on the port battery blows up to cries of "Vive l'Empereur" by the French crews, accompanied by the "Hurrahs" of the English sailors.

The work of destruction of the Imperial port goes on rapidly under the redoubled blows from the frigates, which take advantage of the confusion produced on land by the blowing up of the powder magazine to advance two cables' length nearer the shore, the better to destroy some 15 Russian ships ensconced in the harbour. While they thus advance nearer to the batteries of the commercial port, these batteries, which had ceased firing for an instant, recommence pretty smartly, and are supported by mortars on the heights; but the frigates, nevertheless, do not slacken their work of destruction, and emulate each other in the accuracy of their evolutions and firing, sometimes fighting at anchor, and sometimes while in motion. In that small space, continually becoming smaller still, where nine steamers are manœuvring, not a false movement is to be observed. Some of the frigates change the direction of their fire in order to drive back a battery brought by the enemy on their right, on the beach near which the shallops approached with Congreve rockets. At four o'clock this battery, routed by the shells from the frigates, fell back inland, after having been the cause of our shells setting fire to some houses in a village. All our fire is now directed against the Russian ships that yet remain afloat in the Imperial port. Towards half-past four they have fallen a prey to the flames. In short, the destruction of the port is complete, and that of the town Odessa, at this moment at our mercy, would speedily follow if we were to give the signal to our steam squadron to go on. But the end we aimed at is completely attained, and, on the contrary, the signal which Admiral Dundas and I give is to cease firing and to join our flags.

The firing appears to have continued with intervals for more than nine hours. Such is the French official account of the destruction of the batteries, ships, and powder magazines of Odessa—a necessary operation, (says the *Times*,) "prudently conceived, "and gallantly carried out. The utmost credit is due to the two "Admirals for the manner in which they have achieved their first "success." A few heavy blows like this may restore the Russian Czar to his senses, and make him sue for the restoration of the peace he ought never to have disturbed.

The Greeks, who attacked the Turks, have failed in Epirus and Thessaly, and the King of Greece, by the support and encouragement he has given to his marauding subjects to attack Turkey, has brought on himself the indignation of the Western Powers. It is doubted whether Greece will not be placed under a blockade, or even the country occupied by French and English troops.

At Constantinople a dispute likely to be attended with unpleasant consequences has taken place between the French Ambassador (General Baraguay d'Hilliers) and the Turkish Government, on account of the latter having sent out of Constantinople all Greeks, while the former received under his protection all Catholic Christians, and in their favour remonstrated more warmly than was suitable to his own dignity or the dignity of the Turkish Government. By the mediation of Lord Redcliffe, however, the matter was quietly arranged. At the same time the General is to return home, his services as commander of a division of an army to be formed at St Omer, and the formation of which occasions uneasiness at Berlin, being more in request than his services as Ambassador at Constantinople.

THE NEW SCALE OF BILL STAMPS.

THE following are the new rates proposed to be enacted for Bill Stamps:—

Inland bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment to the bearer or to order, at any time otherwise than on demand, of any sum of money not exceeding 25*l*, 3d; not exceeding 50*l*, 6d; not exceeding 75*l*, 9d; not exceeding 100*l*, 1s; not exceeding 200*l*, 2s; not exceeding 300*l*, 3s; not exceeding 400*l*, 4s; not exceeding 500*l*, 5s; not exceeding 750*l*, 7s 6d; not exceeding 1,000*l*, 10s; not exceeding 1,500*l*, 15s; not exceeding 2,000*l*, 1*l*; not exceeding 3,000*l*, 1*l*, 10s; not exceeding 4,000*l*, 2*l*; exceeding 4,000*l* and upwards, 2*l* 5s.

Foreign bill of exchange, drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom, if drawn singly, and not in sets of more than two, the same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed 25*l*, 1d; not exceed 50*l*, 2d; not exceed 75*l*, 3d; not exceed 100*l*, 4d; not exceed 200*l*, 8d; not exceed 300*l*, 1s; not exceed 400*l*, 1s 4d; not exceed 500*l*, 1s 8d; not exceed 750*l*, 2s 6d; not exceed 1,000*l*, 3s 4d; not exceed 1,500*l*, 5s; not exceed 2,000*l*, 6s 8d; not exceed 3,000*l*, 10s; not exceed 4,000*l*, 13s 4d; exceeding 4,000*l* and upwards, 15s.

Foreign bill of exchange, drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable within the United Kingdom, the same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.

Foreign bill of exchange, drawn out of the United Kingdom, but endorsed or negociated within the United Kingdom, the same duty as on a foreign bill drawn within the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom.

Promissory note, for the payment, in any other manner than to the bearer on demand, of any sum of money, not exceeding 25*l*, 3d; not exceeding 50*l*, 6d; not exceeding 75*l*, 9d; not exceeding 100*l*, 1s.

Promissory note, for the payment, either to the bearer on demand or in any other manner than to the bearer on demand, of any sum of money exceeding 100*l* and not exceeding 200*l*, 2s; not exceeding 300*l*, 3s; not exceeding, 400*l* 4s; not exceeding 500*l*, 5s; not exceeding 750*l*, 7s 6d; not exceeding 1,000*l*, 10s; not exceeding 1,500*l*, 15s; not exceeding 2,000*l*, 1*l*; not exceeding 3,000*l*, 1*l* 10s; not exceeding 4,000*l*, 2*l*; exceeding 4,000*l* and upwards, 2*l* 5s.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards in the three months ended April 5, 1854, compared with the Entries and Clearances in the corresponding periods of 1852 and 1853, stated exclusively of Vessels in Ballast, and of those employed in the Coasting Trade, or the trade between Great Britain and Ireland.

Countries to which the Vessels belonged.	Entered Inwards.					
	1852		1853		1854	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
United Kingdom and Dependencies	3412	696449	3272	766510	3466	943693
Russia	44	13416	74	19850	32	9936
Sweden	56	10316	77	14289	124	20971
Norway	297	50457	236	42829	274	47144
Denmark	235	20273	340	30628	426	36868
Prussia	52	14226	139	34519	116	28943
Other German States	259	31797	385	54278	447	57808
Holland	245	23404	285	29915	282	31547
Belgium	49	7975	73	12366	67	13481
France	509	24395	524	32758	345	24766
Spain	22	3446	70	11221	102	14657
Portugal	9	1144	42	5825	96	10456
Italian States	63	18647	90	26526	44	12401
Other European States	15	4099	34	8013	5	1309
United States of America	167	154276		206309		329474
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia	2	1000	242 3	1065	355 5	1993
Total	5137	1079230	5886	1297906	6186	1575089
	Cleared Outwards.					
United Kingdom and Dependencies	3971	965145	3343	876026	3810	1012675
Russia	58	17979	61	16364	65	17100
Sweden	49	11780	107	24985	129	26706
Norway	80	15799	90	17709	129	23738
Denmark	197	38904	401	58904	418	60828
Prussia	62	15696	160	39122	185	48867
Other German States	330	43583	361	53642	378	55709
Holland	252	37108	256	46533	285	59117
Belgium	53	8709	64	12204	68	14166
France	419	33839	388	36482	986	90238
Spain	42	5955	65	9033	76	11171
Portugal	8	932	24	3290	35	5537
Italian States	73	10849	64	10366	57	10870
Other European States	35	9481	36	9946	15	4064
United States of America	187	175809	278	242116	296	284463
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia	2	414	1	214	...	...
Total	5818	1386774	5701	1446326	6879	1657749

Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards with Cargoes at the several Ports of the United Kingdom during the three months ended April 5, 1854, compared with the Entries and Clearances in the corresponding periods of the years 1852 and 1853, distinguishing the vessels employed in the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland from other Coasters.

Vessels.	Entered Inwards.					
	1852		1853		1854	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
Employed between Great Britain and Ireland	2037	388874	2289	450698	2472	473288
Other coasting vessels	29144	2633998	29740	2684202	28115	2576510
Total	31181	3022872	32029	3135000	30587	3049798
	Cleared Outwards.					
Employed between Great Britain and Ireland	2886	536580	3944	567370	4291	614964
Other coasting vessels	30688	2558483	29694	2585580	29428	2635886
Total	34574	3095063	33638	3152950	33719	3250850

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

Since we last wrote an abundant supply of moisture has given an extraordinary impulse to vegetation, and set at rest all forebodings which the long drought, and especially a few bitterly cold nights about a fortnight ago, had begun to excite. The wheat is growing with a vigour and a rapidity rarely witnessed in this country; and the lent corn has also made much progress. In some very light soils the barley sown had only partially come up before the rain, but now it is everywhere making its appearance, and on the stronger soils the barley crop which had come up before the rain is now all that can be desired. The meadows and pastures have also benefited equally with the grain fields, and there is now a reasonable prospect of a good crop of hay.

Even before the rains of the past week, the *Mark Lane Express* review states that "the reports from the agricultural districts are on the whole of a satisfactory nature. Wheat has improved in appearance within the last week or two; and, though the plant is unquestionably thin in many parts of the country, with propitious weather, the produce might and probably would be large. Lent sown corn and pulse crops already exhibit the benefit of the recent warm showers, and the growth of grass has also been promoted." Prices were somewhat lower in Mark lane on Monday, and when the very large breadth of wheat planted this season throughout the country, the now favourable weather are considered, and the still continuing large arrivals of foreign grain, such a result was to be anticipated. Farmers, too, are bringing forth more wheat than of late, for no doubt most of the large holders amongst them are fully aware that higher than present prices are not likely to be realised; while, with a moderately good harvest prices will assuredly go down to a very much lower level. The returns from the towns furnishing the averages on the 29th of April last show sales of 70,581 qrs, and the sales of the corresponding week of 1853 were 74,994 qrs, being a smaller difference against the present season than these returns have exhibited for several months.

A few passages culled from the local agricultural reports of the *Mark Lane Express* and other journals will illustrate the past rather than the present state of the crops and the country, so rapidly have the former grown and the aspect of the latter improved from the late rains.

From Leicestershire it is reported—

For a great many years we do not recollect a finer seed time; and, from the severe winter's frost, the land was never in a better state to receive it. Good use was made of these favourable circumstances by farmers in this neighbourhood, and a very large breadth of Lenten corn was put into the ground before the commencement of April. The fine sunny days and high temperature in the beginning of this month forced the grain into rapid germination, and it soon made its appearance above ground, progressing rapidly, till the chilly north and east winds gave a considerable check to its progress. Things were not so auspicious as regarded the later sown, as the drought continuing to nearly the close of April, the strong land became so baked that the seed could not be got in to any advantage, and some remained unsown till the seasonable rain which has fallen within the last few days. We hear great complaints of that which was sown on the stiff soils in the midst of the drought not coming up for want of moisture; and its present appearance is anything but promising, being exceedingly irregular and patchy. We hope the genial showers which are now falling will greatly and speedily improve these crops. We are happy to be able to report that the wheat has taken less damage from the lack of moisture than any other grain crop. In many situations it looks healthy, and, with the late showers, luxuriant. We by no means wish to infer that such is generally the case, as many complaints are made of the plant being too scanty to make a good crop; and, where this occurs, the long drought and cold east wind have tended to increase the evil. The breadth of this grain now growing exceeds that for many years past, and, taking into consideration the small quantity of rain which fell in March and April, and the consequent long drought, it is with pleasure we are able to report that the corn crops generally have not suffered in a degree which will prove of permanent injury to them.

Sheep are not selling so well as last year, chiefly from the fall which has occurred in the price of wool.

In Yorkshire it is said of the wheat—

As a whole we never saw a crop more full of promise. In some places there appears a deficiency of plant; although, with a favourable season, here even we have no doubt harvest will give a gratifying result. Those low lands which suffered from the excessive moisture of November appear the most disheartening, but as the breadth is not large, they can have but little effect in estimating the general average. We never remember to have had a finer time for cleaning fallows, as well as for potato planting. A large quantity on land has again been devoted to potatoes, the crop of last year having generally proved very remunerative. Barley has been much benefited by the rains although the extensive frost experienced on the night of the 21st gave, in some parts, a more serious check to it, and many other forward crops, than was anticipated. Oats and beans both look well.

In Surrey

The wheat is beautiful in the drills; so are peas. Oats and barley are advancing well, and there is little of that yellowness which follows a cold and harsh spring. The real frost of the month came in the morning of Tuesday, the 25th, and its effects corresponded with its sudden vigour—*six degrees;* that is, 26 deg. Fahrenheit. The tender spring shoots, of even hardy trees, were blackened, and for a time destroyed. Apple and plum blossoms have been much injured, and, as it now appears, the bloom of strawberries. Wall fruit, which had been pronounced altogether superior, was thrown off, and the crop will locally fail. Gooseberries and currants are partially lost; but in some places the latter are safe, and in very great abundance. These sudden attacks, at a moment of apparent security, must surely be ascribed to the combination of electricities, more especially when watery vapours are formed and followed by rain-clouds. The crop of grass is now secured, and we may indulge the hope that all the benefits derivable from it—in the dairy and to the hay-rick—will be fully realised.

In Derbyshire

Farm work is very forward, sowing done, and the ground intended for turnips in many instances nearly cleaned. The wheat crop is doing well, as well as the most sanguine could desire; should the future be favourable, the return of the coming harvest must be great. Spring corn is doing well; the late rains have come most opportunely. Potato planting is being proceeded with, and the breadth will again be great; whatever the failure may have been from disease, the price of the remainder seems to compensate the grower, and to encourage its cultivation: the value of the root has receded of late, and we have a good supply for planting. Hay has been consumed rapidly of late, and good qualities are scarce, and prices ranging high; while for weathered stuff there is little demand. Cattle generally are not in that condition we have seen them of late years at this period of the year; the causes are—scarcity of straw, inferior quality of hay, a deficiency of roots, and the high price of corn, cake, and offal. Most of our dairy masters have got their complement of cows; but the condition of them, as a whole, must be against a good return of cheese.

This report, referring to the demand for labour in husbandry, says, "the advance of labour has the last two years been equivalent to a rise of rent in arable districts from fifteen to twenty per cent." Messrs Sturge, in their monthly circular, say:—"Before the fall of rain the last few days, the long continuance of drought appeared likely seriously to injure not only the crop of beans, barley, and oats, but also the spring-sown wheat. We believe, however, the seasonable change in the weather has prevented much damage to the latter; but more rain is required for the spring corn." And, fortunately, we have since had a good deal more rain.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Layton, Hulbert, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, May 8, 1854.

The principal event of the last ten days has been a large public sale, consisting of 42,000 packages, which began on the 3rd inst. and finished to-day. Throughout the sale the biddings have been animated, and prices of all black teas have been fairly supported, by far the larger proportion of which were congous, "with all faults." Greens of the true kind have gone exceedingly well, and in all cases at better prices. We estimate the advance to be 1d to 2d per lb on hysons, gunpowders, and Imperial, and 1d per lb on young hysons. For Shanghai gunpowder there was a good demand at a slight advance on previous currency. Canton descriptions showed no material alteration, the better grades were more saleable than they have been of late. Scented teas have gone freely at previous rates.

(From Messrs Witherby and Hanson's Circular.)

London, May , 1854.

Currants—The demand for 1853 fruit, noticed in our last, has continued, and an advance of 8s to 10s upon prices then offered has been in many instances obtained. Last week there was more inquiry for good and fine 1851 fruit, and of this description extensive purchases have been made by London houses both here and at Liverpool at 85s to 90s. prices which establish a reaction on such descriptions of 5s to 8s per cwt. They are, however, still below those of last autumn before the general demand so suddenly fell off. Raisins—The unexpected pressure upon the Valentia market of several extensive parcels received coastwise have tended much to depress it, and render our quotations nominal. Within the last few days sound fruit has been more inquired for, but no purchases of any consequence have yet been made. Of black raisins, a small parcel of fine quality has been sold at auction at 28s. Chesmes in barrels have been taken for export at 34s to 38s. In elmes, sultanas, and other sorts there is no business to report.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, May 11, 1854.

The despatches which the Government received a few days ago from Constantinople caused some uneasiness. A difference had arisen between General Baraguay d'Hilliers and the Divan on account of the Catholic Greeks, who demanded leave to remain in the Ottoman territory. The Divan refused to make any exception, and desired all the Greeks to quit Constantinople. It was even announced that General Baraguay d'Hilliers threatened to depart with the legation.

It seems that Reschid Pacha has at length consented to the demand of the Catholic Greeks. But the conduct of General Baraguay has been disapproved of by the Government, and he will be soon recalled. M. Drouyn de Lhuys had already received many complaints of the Ambassador's demeanour. He is always at variance with the English and French Admirals, and General Canrobert has already sent complaints about the Ambassador.

On Tuesday last the *Moniteur* ought to have published a note in which the differences between General Baraguay d'Hilliers and the Porte, was announced. The note added that the Government desired that a religious question should not degenerate into a political question. It was a sort of blame inflicted on General Baraguay d'Hilliers. But as the despatches from Constantinople announced that the differences were ended, the note was suppressed. It had appeared in a part of the edition which was circulated, but the other journals were forbidden to copy the note.

The *Moniteur* has officially announced the forming of two camps, one of 100,000 soldiers at St Omer, and the other of 50,000 soldiers at Marseilles.

I told you in one of my preceding letters that the Government intended to establish a camp at Boulogne and St Omer, and another on the frontiers of the Rhine. It has renounced for the present the last camp; the camp of St Omer will be sufficient, as the soldiers could be sent in a few days from St Omer to the frontiers of the East, if Prussia should abandon her neutrality and declare herself against England and France.

It is confidently reported in our diplomatic circles that Sweden and Denmark are ready to declare war against Russia. Such a fact would be of paramount importance, as these two Powers could furnish land troops to invade Finland, and their navy is in a very respectable condition.

Our Minister of Finance and our financiers are endeavouring to push up the prices of our public funds, in order to facilitate the issue of a new loan. The Government will demand of the Chambers an authorisation to raise 500 millions of francs. It will negotiate immediately but 250 millions. They have already succeeded in enhancing the price of the Three per Cents. from 62f 50c to 66f, and they hope that they may reach the price of 67f or 68f before announcing the new loan. They have engaged the Bank of France to lower its rate of discount from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. But last week the Council of the Bank refused to take such a measure, as they were aware of the Bank of England deliberating on the propriety of raising its rate of discount. But the question was only adjourned for a week, and it is almost certain that it will be adopted in to-day's sitting. The Minister of Finance will at the same time authorise the holders of the last loan to discount the future instalments for the large coupons, as the holders of coupons under 1,000f of rentes were only allowed to discount them and receive titles of 3 per cent., so as to sell them as if it were a part of the old stock.

P.S. The *Moniteur* contains this morning the official report of Vice-Admiral Hamelin on the bombardment of Odessa. The particulars do not differ from what has been already published. The official journal republishes also the note which had been suppressed in Tuesday's *Moniteur* about the differences of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers with the Porte. General Baraguay d'Hilliers is recalled, and will have a superior command in the camp at St Omer; but the name of his successor is not yet known.

The following are the variations of our securities from May 4th to 10th:—

	f c		f c		f c
The 3 per Cents. improved from...	64 15	to	66 25	and left off at	66 20
The 4½ per Cents.....	91 0	—	93 10	—	93 0
Bank Shares.....	2700 0	—	2725 0	—	2725 0
Northern Shares.....	745 0	—	775 0	—	775 0
Strasburg.....	717 50	—	722 50	—	721 25
— New Shares.....	546 25	—	567 50	—	562 50
Lyons.....	825 75	—	855 0	—	855 0
Orleans.....	1055 50	—	1067 50	—	1065 0
Rouen.....	892 50	—	895 0	—	895 0
Havre.....	412 50	—	430 0	—	430 0
Avignon.....	672 50	—	700 0	—	695 0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The Council of the Bank of France, in their sitting of to-day, have lowered their rate of discount from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. Though that measure had been anticipated for several days, it produced a new improvement on all the securities. There was a momentary decline upon the receipt of a telegraphic despatch from Berlin announcing that all the ministers who were favourable to the Western Powers had given in their resignations, and the Royal Prince, who was military governor of the Rhenish Provinces, had been replaced. However, the last prices of our market were very firm with an upward tendency.

The Three per Cents. varied from 66f 20c to 66f 60c for money, and from 66f 5c to 66f 40c for the end of the month; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were stationary at 93f; the Northern shares improved at 780f; the Lyons at 860f; Strasburg at 727f 50c; Orleans at 1,080f; Rouen at 905f; Havre at 440f; Avignon at 700f.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Monday*: Motion for the production of petitions presented to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in favour of a commutation of the sentence of death on Hugh Looney, agreed to. *Tuesday*: Second reading of the Unauthorised Negociations Bill. *Thursday*: Conversation in reference to the expense of sending troops to Turkey; details of expences agreed to be furnished. *Friday*: Royal Assent to the Income Tax Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Monday*: Financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Tuesday*: Discussion on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. *Wednesday*: Additional resolutions moved by Mr Wilson in reference to the sugar duties. *Thursday*: Committee upon the Oxford University Bill. *Friday*: Intimation by Lord John Russell that the resolutions respecting spirits and malt would be first considered on Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 5.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The observations of the Marquis of Clanricarde called forth a defence of the Admirals in the Black Sea on the part of the Earl of Clarendon. A discussion of considerable length ensued, in which Lord Hardwicke, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Duke of Argyll took part; after which the matter dropped.—Their lordships adjourned.

Monday, May 8.

Lord Westmeath moved for copies of any memorials or petitions presented to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in favour of a commutation of the sentence of death passed on Hugh Looney for murder.

After a long discussion, in which the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Eglintoun, Lord Brougham, and other noble lords took part, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 9.

Lord Campbell moved the second reading of the Unauthorised Negociations Bill, which proposed to extend the criminal law, and to subject persons guilty of the practices set forth in the bill to the penalties of a misdemeanour.

Lord Lyndhurst, in a speech of considerable length, pointed out various objections to the bill, and thought the recent journey of the deputation from the Society of Friends to St Petersburg, who had gained nothing but ridicule for their pains, ought not to be treated in so serious a way.

After some further discussion the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.—Their lordships then adjourned.

Thursday, May 11.

The Earl of Ellenborough called the attention of the house to the enormous expense which had been already incurred in transporting troops to Turkey, and wished to know whether the Government were prepared to lay the details of these expenses before the house.

The Duke of Newcastle could assure Lord Ellenborough that no objection would be made to produce the returns to which he referred when the proper time came.

The Earl of Malmesbury wished to know whether any official despatches had been received relating to the bombardment of Odessa.

The Duke of Newcastle replied that despatches had been that morning received from Admiral Dundas.

The Militia Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be passed through all its remaining stages this day.

The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Bishop of Oxford.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

Friday, May 12.

The Royal assent was given to the Income Tax Bill; the Exchequer Bills Bill; and some other bills.

The Marquis of Clanricarde drew attention to the circumstances connected with the fire that had broken out on board the steam transport Andes, which conveyed the 1st Royals from Plymouth to Gallipoli, and to alleged deficiencies in that vessel as a troop ship.

The Duke of Newcastle said he would make every inquiry into the matter.

Earl Nelson, in committee on the Church Buildings Acts Amendment Bill, proposed an amendment, the object of which would be to limit the operation of the first clause to London.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 5.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

The navy estimates, proposed by Sir James Graham, were agreed to. So, likewise, were the supplemental estimates for the army and ordnance. The house then went into a committee upon the Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to with amendments, two new clauses being added to the bill.

The Exchequer Bills Bill and the Militia Bill likewise went through committee.

Mr Ewart obtained leave to bring in a bill extending to towns in Scotland the power of establishing and maintaining free public libraries.—Adjourned.

Monday, May 8.

The house having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the financial resolutions of which he had given notice, reminded the committee that towards the end of February the Government had found it their duty to propose, and the house sanctioned, such an augmentation of our expenditure as entailed an addition to the taxation of the country, which was made in the form of doubling the half-yearly payment of the income tax. At that period, however, war had not been declared, and it was impossible to estimate what might be the expenditure upon the footing of war. The demand he then made, therefore, was not adequate to such a state of things, and he had stated at the time that, in the event of the calamity of war, it would be necessary for him again to appeal to the house for an increase of our resources. That office he had now to discharge; but, before he addressed himself to this duty, he was bound, he said, to advert to an accusation made within these walls and elsewhere, that not only was the Government liable to great discredit for the manner in which they had dealt with the finances of the country, but that he (Mr Gladstone) was unfit to be intrusted with the duties of that department. It had been stated that there had been a gross mismanagement of the unfunded debt; that, in the spring of last year, the interest of Exchequer bills had been rashly lowered, causing a violent reaction, and that the rate of interest was now unusually low, the result having been a loss to the country. This charge, he observed, was a serious one, since the unfunded debt was a great resource in time of war. The operation was not hastily or thoughtlessly made, but deliberately; it was founded upon two principles—first, that the public were entitled to borrow money on the best terms; second, that, in order that the unfunded debt might be carried to the full height of its power in difficult times, it ought to be got within narrow limits in easy times. Mr Gladstone then entered into copious details, in order to show the soundness of the principles upon which the operation upon the interest of the unfunded debt had been made, and that a gain, not a loss, had been the result. He next noticed a second series of accusations brought against him with reference to the abortive scheme for discharging or converting a portion of the funded debt—namely, that, in spite of adverse times and the warnings of the wise, a scheme had been attempted by the Government resulting in a loss, which was not to be attributed to changes of circumstances, the approach of war, or the state of the harvest, but to the folly and precipitancy of the measure. He regretted, he confessed, that the scheme had been brought forward, but not because the result had been a pecuniary loss, for that had not been the result; and he proceeded to argue, from the amount of bullion in the Bank and the state of the circumstances, that the measure, tested by those circumstances, was expedient and wise. The only real objection to the scheme, he observed, was the alleged inconvenience of withdrawing from the Exchequer a large amount of money—namely, 9,000,000*l*, to liquidate the demands of the holders of paid-off stock. Around this point, he continued, a mass of misapprehensions had gathered. The public had been led to believe that a large amount of money had been demanded by the Government from the Bank of England; that these demands had been made in violation of the spirit of an agreement between the Government and the Bank in 1844; that they had been made without due notice given to the Bank; and that the advances by the Bank had been made with great detriment to trade, and at a very low rate of interest. He examined successively and repelled each of these charges, showing that the maximum advances by the Bank to the 19th of April amounted to only 1,350,000*l*, out of which 820,000*l* was due to the rapid growth of the charges connected with the expedition to the East; that the average debt of the Government to the Bank had been 900,000*l*, and that that debt was now extinct. In the course of his examination he adverted to the subject of deficiency bills, which he thought had been the chief source of these delusions. Mr Gladstone then developed the views of the Government respecting the existing state of the finances. The statement he had made on the 6th of March showed that, with the additional half-year's income tax, the total revenue would be 56,656,000*l*, and the expenditure 56,189,000*l*, leaving a surplus of 467,000*l*. Since then new esti-

mates had been framed for the navy, the army, the ordnance, and the militia, which left an amount to be provided for of 6,000,000*l*. Some provision must be made besides for unknown charges; he put down for this a sum of 850,000*l* (in addition to 1,250,000*l* already estimated under this head), for which sum he should ask a vote of credit, applicable to services which might arise in the course of the war. The result was, that the amount for which he asked the committee to provide, in addition to the sums already granted, was 6,850,000*l*; and the conviction of the Government was, that this amount ought to be provided by an addition to the taxation of the country. They proposed to execute the intention they had formed in case of a further demand, namely, to repeat the income tax operation already made, and to double the tax, asking the committee to grant this augmentation for the period of the war. The produce of this tax would provide for two-thirds of the expenditure, and then came a grave question—how the remainder was to be provided for. Although aware of the value of the income tax for the purpose of war, the Government were not inclined to push it at once to an extreme point, nor was there any other direct tax to which they were disposed to have recourse. With respect to indirect taxes, they did not intend to alter the rate of postage, to re-impose repealed duties, or to meddle with the duties on tea or tobacco; and, in resorting to articles of consumption, they selected those in which the taxes would least interfere with trade or innocent enjoyment, and would make the smallest deductions from the comforts of the people. First, they proposed to augment the duty on spirits in Scotland 1s per gallon, and on spirits in Ireland 8d per gallon; the estimated gain was 450,000*l*. In the next place, they proposed to classify and readjust the sugar duties, which would involve no present increase of duty, but would add to the duties that would be otherwise payable after the 5th of July from 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. The gain upon this modification of the sugar duties would be 700,000*l*. These three sums amounted to 1,400,000*l*, leaving still 2,450,000*l* to be provided for to meet the additional charge of 6,850,000*l*. There was, therefore, yet another step to be made, and the Government proposed to make that step by the augmentation of the duty on malt, being convinced that, in combination with the increase of the spirit duties, and the modification of the sugar duties, it was the fairest mode of giving effect to the principle upon which they had determined to act—namely, that, this war having been undertaken not for the benefit of any particular class, but with a view to national interests and the national honour, the charge ought to be fairly distributed among the different classes of the community. In increasing the malt duty from 2s 9d to 4s, the rate would be still lower than before 1801, much lower than in 1802, and less than half of what it was during the war from 1804 to 1816. The net receipt from this additional duty (deducting 5 per cent. for diminution of consumption) would be 2,450,000*l*, and, adding this to 4,400,000*l*, the total would be the sum he asked the committee to vote,—namely, 6,850,000*l*. The gross amount of taxes asked during the present year was 10,157,000*l*; and, setting against this sum 1,474,000*l* of repealed taxes, the real augmentation of the public burdens in the present year would be 8,683,000*l*, two-thirds of which would be raised by a single direct tax upon the wealthier classes, and the remaining one-third by indirect taxation, affecting the whole consuming population, comprehending all classes. The Government proposed that the income tax and the malt duty should be granted for the term of the war, the spirit duty without limitation, as a permanent duty; and, with regard to the sugar duties, they would require particular consideration hereafter, but it was proposed that these should be war duties. There was another point. Out of the 6,850,000*l*, the produce of the additional taxes, he could not expect to receive before the 5th of April, 1855, more than 2,840,000*l*; so that he should be in arrear at that date 4,010,000*l*, and this sum the Government, in order to have a command of cash, ought to have the means of raising *ad interim*, and the proper mode was by temporary securities, which might be in the form of Exchequer bills or Exchequer bonds; and the right hon. gentleman explained in much detail the course which the Government proposed to pursue with reference to the issue of these temporary securities. "The proposition I have now to make," said the right hon. gentleman, "is to this effect. We propose to take authority to confirm the contracts for bonds, and we propose to issue, at the discretion of the Lords of the Treasury, the other two series of bonds, either now or at some future period; we propose to take the power also of issuing 2,000,000*l* of Exchequer bills, and as many more Exchequer bills as will make up the sum which is defective from the failure of the four millions of Exchequer bonds." After some further remarks, the resolutions were moved, and eventually agreed to.

Sir J. Graham moved for leave to bring in a bill for the encouragement of seamen, and the more effectual manning of Her Majesty's navy during the present war; and a bill for facilitating the payment of Her Majesty's navy, and the payment and distribution of prize, bounty, salvage, and other moneys among the officers and crews of Her Majesty's vessels of war, and for the better regulation of the accounts relating thereto.

After a few remarks by Mr Deedes, Sir G. Pechell, Mr Otway, and Captain Scobell, and explanations from Sir J. Graham, leave was giving to bring in the bills.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 9.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means having been brought up, upon the resolution granting an additional duty on malt,

Mr E. Ball moved that the word "malt" be expunged from the resolution. The amendment was seconded by Mr Bentinck, but negatived by 224 to 143.

Mr Adderley moved an address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to reconsider the order in Council for the promulgation of a proclamation abandoning all sovereignty over the Orange River territory and its inhabitants, in South Africa. A long debate followed, in which Mr F. Peel, Sir J. Pakington, Mr V. Smith, the Attorney-General, and other hon. members took part; but the motion was withdrawn.

Mr Bell obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the rights enjoyed by the graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in respect to the practice of medicine, to the graduates of the University of London.

Mr Packe moved for leave to bring in a bill to relieve dissenters from the payment of church rates in certain cases, and otherwise to amend the law respecting church rates in England and Wales, briefly explaining the object of the measure.

Mr Hadfield opposed the motion, which was supported by Sir W. Clay, Lord Palmerston, and Mr Heyworth, and agreed to.

Mr Pigott moved for a select committee to inquire into the mode in which medical relief is administered in the different unions of England and Wales.—Agreed to.

Mr Digby Seymour moved for leave to bring in a bill to make fraudulent dealings with regard to bills of exchange felonious in certain cases, referring to cases, and particularly a very recent one, where frauds had been practised upon incautious young men, which the existing law could not punish criminally.

The Attorney-General said, it would be very impolitic to oppose a measure to check a nefarious system of bill-stealing, but its details required much consideration. Leave was given.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 10.

A long debate followed the order for going into committee on the Friendly Societies Bill. Mr Duncombe suggested that the whole subject should be referred to a select committee. After some discussion, Mr Sotheron, who had charge of the bill, consented to the proposed measure being referred to a select committee.

The second reading of the Hastings Expenses Bill was moved by Mr Hume, but negatived by 154 to 57.

On the order for committing the Medical Practitioners (No 2) Bill, Mr Crauford moved to defer its committal for six months.

Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 118 to 62.

The house having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr Wilson said that it would be recollected that on a former evening, in passing resolutions with respect to the sugar duties, it had been found impossible at the moment to arrange exactly the manner of dealing with the duty on sugar in breweries. That difficulty was overcome, and he had therefore now to move a resolution making the duty on sugar used in breweries correspond with those agreed to in committee the other evening. He had another resolution also to move arising out of an omission, but an accidental one, on Monday night. That resolution ran thus:—"That, towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be raised, levied, and paid, on and after the 9th day of May, 1854, an additional duty of fifteen pounds per centum upon the produce and amount of the duties of customs upon sugar, which are now due and payable to Her Majesty. It would be observed by the committee, that the words "and molasses" were omitted. He doubted whether that omission was of any moment, as "sugar" really included "molasses," but still, to put an end to any doubt, he proposed to move a resolution extending the additional fifteen per cent. to the duty on molasses, making that additional fifteen per cent. payable from and after the 8th May, so as to commence with the additional per centage on sugar. The Custom-house authorities had already considered themselves justified in taking the fifteen per cent. to extend to molasses, they being advised by their counsel that sugar included that word. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving resolutions in accordance with his statement.

Mr T. Hankey wished to put a question to the Under Secretary for the Treasury with reference to a statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday night. The right hon. gentleman did not clearly explain whether he proposed to make any alteration in the standard of quality of sugar in his altered scale of duties. As the question was one of great importance to the importers of sugar, he wished to ask the hon. gentleman (Mr Wilson) to explain more fully whether it was intended to alter the standard of quality.

Mr Wilson thought it would be obvious to the hon. member that he could not go fully into the question at that moment, but he would state in a few words the distinction it was proposed to make in the new scale of duties. The hon. gentleman and the house were well aware that the chief, indeed the only complaint, at the present time, in regard to the operation of the sugar law was this, that the scale of duties did not operate fairly with regard to the various qualities of sugar, and that the producers of low class sugars complained that, although nominally they paid the same duty, yet, in reality, they paid a higher duty than the producers of finer sugar, inasmuch as the article which they produced yielded a smaller proportion of saccharine matter. To that statement he readily acceded. He granted that the low qualities of sugars did not yield the same amount of saccharine matter as the higher qualities of brown and white clay. For the purpose of meeting this discrepancy, it had been much pressed upon the Government—and the subject had had the close attention of Ministers—to allow refining in bond. It had, however, appeared that there were so many objections, into which he could not then enter, to that system, that the Government had resolved, in the first place, to attempt to equalise the duty by a different plan. There were at present three scales of duties applicable to West Indian and colonial sugar. There was a duty of 10s per cwt on the lowest class of sugars; of 11s 6d per cwt on those above that class, and up to the quality of brown and white clay; and of 13s 4d per cwt upon higher classed sugar. With regard to foreign sugars, the act of 1848 introduced four classes, but this had never been extended to colonial sugars. In addition to this, the standard of quality for the lowest class had been fixed so low that but few sugars came under it. The Government now proposed, in addition to admitting the lower classed sugars at a lower comparative rate of duty, to raise the standard considerably so as to admit a quantity of sugars not hitherto let in. The object the Government had in view was this, to modify the duties in such a way that each quality of sugar should pay a duty proportioned to the quantity of saccharine matter contained in it.

The resolutions, as altered, were then agreed to.—Adjourned.

Thursday, May 11.

A short discussion took place upon a motion of Mr Sotheron, that Mr Moore, and one other member of the house to be named by the General Committee of Elections, be appointed to serve on the select committee on the case of Henry Stonor, to examine witnesses, but without the power of voting; which was ultimately agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (in reply to Mr T. Baring) stated generally the amount tendered for Exchequer bonds up to the 8th of May, and the sum tendered for since, reserving more distinct details of the transaction desired by Mr Baring until he could lay an accurate account upon the table.

Mr Frewen moved the second reading of the Highways (District Surveyors) Bill, briefly explaining its object and provisions.

Mr Miles objected to the further progress of the bill, and moved to defer the second reading for six months. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was consequently thrown out.

The Gaming-houses Bill was read a second time, and the Witnesses Bill went through committee.

The house then went again into committee upon the Oxford University Bill, beginning with the 11th clause, which fixed the date of election of the Hebdomadal Council on the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1854.

Mr Wise objecting to this date, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to substitute "on or before the 15th day of Michaelmas Term;" which was agreed to.

On the 13th clause, which enacted of what persons the Congregation should be composed,

Sir W. Heathcote moved, for "tutors of colleges and halls, masters of private halls, and residents, with certain qualifications," to substitute "all residents."

This proposition gave rise to a long debate, and, upon a division, Sir W. Heathcote's amendment was carried, by 138 to 104.

On the 19th clause, as to the promulgation of statutes in Congregation,

Mr Heywood moved to add the words, "in the English language;" but, upon a division, this proposition was negatived by 155 against 131.

This clause having been agreed to, after another division, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The Church Building Acts Amendment Bill went through committee.

The Manning of the Navy Bill and the Navy Pay, &c., Bill, were read a second time.

The consideration of the amendments made in committee on the Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill gave rise to a conversation, in which some members characterised the measure as a practical nullity, and others denounced its provisions as arbitrary.

Mr Cardwell defended the bill, repeating the description he had already given more than once of its objects and provisions.

After some further business, the house adjourned.

Friday, May 12.

The Royal assent was given to several bills.

Mr T. Baring gave notice that, on the bringing up the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means on Exchequer Bonds, that it was not expedient to enter into them for five years.

In answer to a question from Sir F. Kelly,

Lord John Russell said he intended to postpone the Testamentary and Bribery Bills for this evening.

In answer to a question from Mr Bass,

Mr Wilson said, that the drawback on the malt duties would be postponed as usual.

In reply to Mr Ball, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that the stocks of maltsters, sold but not delivered, will be liable to the increased duty. The bill was then brought up.

Lord John Russell intimated that Government proposed to take the resolutions relating to spirits and malt on Monday. The resolutions would stand first on the order of the day.

[LEFT SITTING.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

Prince Albert went on Monday afternoon to the gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours in Pall Mall. His Royal Highness afterwards honoured Mr Theed with a visit at his studio in Henrietta street. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, took a drive in the afternoon in an open landau and four. Her Majesty gave a concert in the evening at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Society of Painters in Water Colours with a visit on Tuesday morning at their gallery in Pall Mall East. In the evening, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday, Prince Albert attended the Bicentenary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy in St Paul's cathedral. His Royal Highness was afterwards present at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Corporation in Merchant Taylors' hall. The Queen honoured the performance of the French plays with her presence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs Gladstone had a dinner party on Wednesday, at the official residence in Downing street. In the evening Mrs Gladstone had a numerous evening assembly.

On Thursday, the Queen held a drawing-room (the third this season) in St James's Palace.

METROPOLIS.

THE SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE CORPORATION.—We learn that the following changes in the Corporation will be recommended to Parliament by the Corporation Commissioners:—"That the Court of Aldermen should be abolished, and that the aldermen should form a portion of the Court of Common Council, and that a qualification should be required from each person appointed. That the conservancy of the River Thames should be under the direction of a board, consisting of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Mayor, the principal officers of the Trinity, and of other officers connected with the Government. That the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Chamberlain should be elected by the common councilmen. That the Irish Society should be abolished, and that the management of their estates in Ireland should be placed under the superintendence of a committee, to be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. That the court of hustings should be abolished. That the office of bridgemaster should be abolished. That the attendance of the aldermen at the Central Criminal Court should be discontinued. That the City police should be amalgamated with the Metropolitan police. That the Sheriffs' Court should be annexed to the Lord Mayor's Court, and that there should exist a right of appeal to the superior courts. That the borough of Southwark should form one separate municipal district, and that other municipal districts be formed in the metropolitan boroughs. That the City Commissioners of Sewers be continued. That a board of management from the Court of Common Council, for carrying on improvements in the City, and in relation to the bridges of the City and the metropolis. That compensation should be given to those officers whose offices should be abolished."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The opening of the Crystal Palace is at last fixed to take place on the 10th of next month, and Her Majesty the Queen has graciously announced her intention to honour the occasion with her presence.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Thursday evening, the Lord and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner, in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion-house, the Mayor, Magistracy, and the Corporation of Leeds, together with a distinguished party, consisting of members of the House of Peers, the Church and the House of Commons.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the last three weeks the mortality of London has been high, and the return for the week that ended last Saturday manifests a decided tendency to increase. The deaths which in the last two weeks of April were respectively 1,193 and 1,211, rose in the first week of May to 1,269. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1844-53 the average number was 951, which if raised in proportion to increase of population becomes 1,046. Hence it appears that 217 persons died last week above the number derived by calculation from the experience of former seasons. The increase is owing in part to a great depression of the mean temperature, which fell from 52·6 deg. in the third week of April to 43·0 deg. in the fourth. Though it has subsequently risen to 48·9 deg., the atmospheric changes, which these numbers represent, have affected human life to some extent, as will be seen by the deaths in the last three weeks from diseases of the respiratory organs, which were successively 202, 186, and 226. The average of last week in previous years was 167. Persons who died of other diseases would also suffer from the same cause. Last week the births of 935 boys and 890 girls, in all 1,869 children, were registered in London. In nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1,465. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·829 in. The mean temperature of the week was 48·9 deg., which is 2·5 deg. below the average of the same week in 98 years. The mean dew-point temperature was 44·8 deg.; and the difference between it and the mean temperature of the air was 4·1 deg. The wind blew generally from the south-west. Rain fell on every day but Thursday, though the whole amount of the week did not exceed 0·40 in., and of this more than the half fell on Monday.

PROVINCES

REPRESENTATION OF HASTINGS.—Mr North has been elected for this borough. There was no opposition.

LICHFIELD ELECTION.—Lord Waterpark has been elected for Lichfield without opposition.

STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.—The labourers employed in the Albert Dock warehouses have struck for an advance in wages from 3s 6d to 4s per day.

REPRESENTATION OF FLINTSHIRE.—The Hon. Thomas Mostyn, eldest son of the present lord, has been elected for Flintshire without opposition.

REPRESENTATION OF HERTFORDSHIRE.—Mr C. W. Puller has issued an address to the freeholders, offering himself as a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the melancholy death (by shipwreck) of Mr T. P. Halsey. He gives a hearty support to Her Majesty's Ministers.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.—The spinners are still out, and thus keep a large number of weavers and others unemployed.

DEVONPORT ELECTION.—Sir E. Perry has been returned by a majority of 402 over Sir J. W. Maxwell.

IRELAND.

THE CROPS.—The rains have been of incalculable service, after a drought of long continuance, which had caused serious apprehensions about the early planted grain crops, whilst grass lands were so parched as to be of little use in the feeding of cattle.

COMPETITION FOR LAND.—Nothing can equal the spirit of competition for farms that everywhere prevails. No sooner is a holding put up for letting than a dozen or more applicants are found competing for it. Rents are consequently very high, and not an acre is to be seen waste or unlet.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.—At the May fair of Ballinasloe, the supply of stock was somewhat smaller than last year. At an early hour in the morning all the top lots of cattle were sold at an advance of about 30s a head over last year's prices; towards the close, however, prices were lower.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WHISKY.—The *Cork Reporter* of Wednesday says:—"The distillers of Cork have this day fixed the price of whisky at 8s 1d per gallon, being only an advance of 6d per gallon. The distillers have reduced the short price by 4d."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

There is no change in the commercial and industrial situation of Paris since last week. The retail trade, particularly in articles of dress, continues very brisk, and is by no means inferior to the average amount of preceding years at this season. The accounts from Lyons, St Etienne, Tarare, Roubaix, and Mulhausen mention a marked improvement in the industrial position of those cities, which have been lately visited by numerous purchasers from Paris. Commercial relations with Russia are, for the moment, interrupted, the prohibition to export specie rendering all intercourse with that country impossible. The Czar is said to be making strenuous exertions to organise a transit trade through Prussia. The price of grain has again increased in our markets, notwithstanding the cheering prospects received from all quarters respecting the appearance of the crops. The rise, which can only be temporary, does not exceed one franc per hectolitre in the districts from which Paris derives its supplies. Letters from Bordeaux state that a great improvement was observable in the districts visited last year by the oïdium. An abundant crop, however, was not expected. The last frosts have done injury in Burgundy, and it is calculated that the falling-off in the vintage will be about one-fourth. The price of brandy maintained itself in Paris at 190f.; but at Bordeaux it had fallen to 175f 50c. with few buyers.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Since the bombardment of Odessa, the combined fleets in the Black Sea have been principally occupied in capturing merchant vessels, in which they have been very successful. A vast body of troops is now being concentrated at Shumla, and the important addition of some 35,000 English and French soldiers has materially strengthened the hands of Omar Pacha. The Russians have made no further progress in the Dobrudcha; but we learn that they have thrown up extensive entrenchments. Silistria held out at the date of our latest advices. The arrival of fresh English and French troops at Constantinople has been incessant, and we may shortly expect to hear of some important field operations, especially as Lord Raglan has reached his destination. General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been re-called, and been appointed to an important command "under the orders of the Emperor," at the camp at St Omer.

From the Baltic we have no important intelligence. The combined fleets have continued their onward progress towards Cronstadt. The ice has broken up in the Gulf at a little distance from Cronstadt, which will be very probably accessible at the end of the month. The approach of hostilities is strongly felt at St Petersburg, and measures are being taken with a view to dangers which are profoundly apprehended.

The English and French Governments have come to an understanding with a view to the adoption of every precautionary measure which the present war may render necessary. With this object, the Emperor has just decided upon the formation of two camps for exercise. The first, composed of 100,000 men, will be established on the banks of the Channel, between Montreuil and St Omer; the second, of 50,000 men, will be formed near Marseilles. The establishment of the camp is thought to be quite as much directed towards the Baltic or the Gulf of Finland, and, in case Prussia showed symptoms of foul play, it is not improbable that this army, joined by a formidable

Belgian contingent, would find its way to the banks of the Rhine. The Emperor reserves to himself the command of this fine army, and that he will establish his camp at Pont-de-Bric, where his uncle had once his head-quarters. He will have his Guards with him. The corps of 50,000 men at Marseilles will, it is said, be commanded by General Rostolan.

The Russian Government has thought proper to withdraw the *exequatur* to the Consuls of France and England at St Petersburg. In communicating this resolution to the Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, Count Nesselrode offered to that agent his passport, while he announced to M. de Castillon that the Emperor Nicholas authorised him to continue to reside at St Petersburg. The French Government refused to accept the benefit of the difference of treatment which the Russian Cabinet wished to establish between the Consuls of the two allied Powers, and has directed M. de Castillon to withdraw from his post.

AMERICA.

The mercantile accounts received from New York this week show that both trade and monetary affairs continued very susceptible to the influence of the fluctuating character of matters in Europe. The stock markets had experienced a decided rally, but were, nevertheless, very unsettled. In the stock market, United States' Six per Cents. were quoted 123½; Virginia Sixes, 104¼. Money was somewhat easier—7 to 9 per cent. on all loans, and 10 to 12 per cent. prime paper.

The was no news of importance from Washington. The Gadsden treaty had been ratified by the Senate by a vote of 30 to 13. The *New York Herald* states that a correspondence relative to the free navigation of the Amazon had taken place between the English Chargé d'Affaires to Washington and the Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The English Charge d'Affaires received answer that the treaty between Brazil and Peru gave the former Government privileges and advantages not allowed to any other nation. A dreadful conflagration occurred in the Broadway, New York, on the 25th ult. A large amount of property was destroyed.

The total amount of gold-dust shipped from California during the first three months of the present year amounted to 10,679,120 dols. The Mexican Consul at San Francisco had been arrested by the United States Marshal for violating the laws of the United States, by enlisting men within the said States into the service of a foreign Government. The mining accounts, generally speaking, were very favourable.

From the various agricultural States of the Union the reports regarding the prospects of the next harvest are all favourable. The attention of cultivators is being directed to the growth of articles hitherto supplied by Russia. The amount of hemp at present raised in the Western States is estimated at 29 000 tons per annum, and it is alleged that they could produce 200,000 tons.

THE MAURITIUS.

Advices from Mauritius to the 16th March have been received. The weather was favourable for plantation operations, and the prospects of the crop were satisfactory. The total quantity of sugar returned for 1853-54 was 190,000,000 lbs, of which 130,038,322 lbs had been shipped to the United Kingdom. The prices of the finer qualities ranged from 4 dols 50c to 5 dols 40c. Tonnage having become scarce, the rates of freight had advanced from 2*l* 15s to 3*l*. Treasury bills at 30 days' sight were 1 per cent. pm; private bills, three months' sight, 2 to 3 per cent. dis.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The commercial advices from the Cape colonies represent trade to be steadily improving, and in the eastern province the mercantile community were using their best exertions in promoting the prosperity of the district. The want of a wharf at Port Elizabeth was about to be supplied by the formation of a public company with a capital of 75,000*l* in shares of 5*l* each. The proposed wharf is to extend 400 feet into the sea, with a large shield at the end, and to be 50 feet wide and 8 feet above the high-water mark. The estimated cost is 20,000*l*. The landing and shipping tonnage of the port in 1852 amounted to 60,000 tons. Gold continued to be found in the Orange River territory, but in small quantities.

AUSTRALIA.

We have letters from Australia to the 16th February, and which furnish us with matters of great interest, regarding affairs at Melbourne. The total produce of the gold mines for last year is given at 3,090,342 ounces, which, at 75s per ounce, was valued at 11,588,782*l*. The total weight was equal to 128 tons 15 cwts 1 qr 3 lbs 8 oz, being more than 48 tons below the produce of 1852. A return is also given of the importations of specie into Melbourne and Geelong for the year 1853, and the result is a total of 2,400,000*l* less 50,000*l* exported.

The rapid increase in the wealth of the colony is seen by the following table of the progress of business of the local banking establishments:—

Abstract of the Quarterly Averages of the Banks in the Colony of Victoria, from the date of separation (June, 1851) to December 31, 1853, with the Number of Depositors at the end of each year.

	Liabilities.				Assets.			
Quarter ending	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Deposits and Balances.	Total Liabilities.	Specie.	Bullion.	Debts due to the Banks.	Government Securities.	Total Assets.	No. of Depositors.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s
September 30, 1851 ...	98952	... 8899	... 644484	... 752315	210950	... ...	... 924384	... ...	... 1144874	... ...
December 31, ...	180258	... 104 7	... 823700	... 1014264	321825	... ...	... 771601	... ...	... 1093426	... 6000
March 31, 1852.....	447824	... 50717	... 1426669	... 1389951	471905	... 2267	... 881429	... ...	... 1355572	... ...
June 30, ...	660 89	... 35018	... 1002573	... 2698871	597763	... 137226	... 898137	... ...	... 1633416	... ...
September 30, ...	1021293	... 66522	... 3243096	... 4330912	1932406	... 500101	... 1887155	... 75585	... 3885132	... ...
December 31, ...	1440092	... 85228	... 4886940	... 5406260	2014662	... 1229987	... 2486628	... 50000	... 5781274	... 20000
March 31, 1853.....	1433303	... 81389	... 5461482	... 6980174	2184055	... 1237 03	... 3037534	... 50000	... 6722988	... ...
June 30	1495862	... 111212	... 5983289	... 7560583	3157473	... 1591102	... 1907040	... 50000	... 6723767	... ...
September 30.....	1735652	... 90802	... 5748926	... 7575380	3594372	... 1391264	... 3107586	... 50000	... 8143223	... ...
December 31	1919085	... 83940	... 6316810	... 8319835	3478103	... 856985	... 4262232	... 50000	... 8647324	... 30000

There has been no alteration in the price of gold. Flour was selling at 35*l* for first quality and at 32*l* for second.

Private letters from Melbourne to the 1st of March have been received in Liverpool by the steamer Arctic. The letters state that extensive new gold diggings, surpassing in richness any yet heard of, had been discovered near Melbourne. The commercial accounts are represented as very prosperous.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Indian mail has arrived at Alexandria, with advices from Calcutta, to the 6th April; Madras, 10th April; Shanghai, 15th March; Manilla, 21st March; Hong Kong, 27th March; Singapore, 4th April; and Bombay, 14th April. Burmah continues in a disturbed state. The electric telegraph between Agra and Calcutta, a distance of 800 miles, is completed. Business fair. Indigo neglected. Exchange at Calcutta 2s 1d; Shanghai, 5s 8d; Canton, 5s. 2d. The Russian fleet left Manilla on the 18th March for Batavia. The English steamer has not yet arrived at Alexandria.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., in Lower Brook street, prematurely, Lady Duckworth, of a son, who survived only a few hours.

On the 8th inst., at No. 3 Bryanston square, the Lady Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 25 Belgrave square, the Hon. Mrs Keith Stewart, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at 14 Eaton place South, the Hon. Mrs George Denman, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at 61 Eaton place, the Countess of Mulgrave, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Ayot St Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, of a son.

On the 11th inst., in Park street, Grosvenor square, the Hon. Mrs Proctor Beauchamp, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St John's church, Barbadoes, by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, M.A., uncle of the bride, Fitz Herbert Alleyne, Esq., second son of Sir Reynold, A. Alleyne, Bart., to Anna Maria Best, second daughter of Sir R. Bowcher Clarke, C.B., Chief Justice of Barbadoes and St Lucia.

At Vevey, on the 29th ult., Philip, youngest son of Captain Cunliffe Owen, Royal Navy, to Jenny, eldest daughter of the late Baron von Reitzenstein, Colonel in the King of Prussia's Body Guard.

On the 4th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, Lord Sheffield, of Gunton park, Norfolk, to Cecilia Annetta, daughter of the late Henry Baring, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., Captain Barclay, of Ury.

On the 9th of March, at St Petersburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Nicholson Bradford, aged 43, late in the service of the Emperor of Russia, after a severe and protracted illness.

On the 26th ult., at her residence, Brandenburg lodge, Fulham road, Elizabeth, Lady Ogilby, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Ogilby, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

On the 8th inst., Professor Forbes, the distinguished naturalist.

On the 4th inst., the Hon. G. S. Fraser.

On the 6th inst., Mr John Walker, of Grove road, North Brixton, and Old Broad street, City, in his 67th year. Mr Walker was held in the highest esteem in the City as a Russian broker, which avocation he followed for more than 30 years.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the 21st annual meeting of the shareholders in the National Provincial Bank of England held on Thursday, the net profits for 1853 were stated to be 65,242*l*. A dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared.

On Thursday the large brewers of the metropolis resolved to raise the price of beer 3s per barrel.

The following notice, relative to Russian Consular Officers, has been issued from the Foreign-office:—"Notice is hereby given, that the 'Exequaturs' heretofore granted by Her Majesty to the former Consul-Generals and Consuls of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russians, in various ports and places throughout Her Majesty's dominions, have been withdrawn; and that no person is recognised or permitted to act within Her Majesty's dominions as Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, or to perform any other duties as, or to act in any respect as, a Consul, Vice-Consul, Consular Officer, or agent, on behalf of His Imperial Majesty."

Literature.

PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE CARIBS. By JAMES KENNEDY, Esq. E. Lumley, High Holborn.

WE naturally expected to find in an essay read before the Ethnological Society, on the probable origin of any race of men, a connection established with any other race by means of their languages. With the exception of the Caribs, whom Mr Kennedy assigns to Africa as their original home, he has not traced any connection by language between the inhabitants of America and the different people from whom he supposes them to have sprung. All his proofs are derived from the customs of the Indians, from their physical resemblance to other people, and from physical probabilities of wind, sea, distance, &c. He is opposed to the opinion that America has derived its inhabitants from one sole source. He thinks it was peopled at a comparatively late period, by fugitives from very different parts of the known world—the greater portion coming from different parts of Asia at many and different periods of time, and possessing different degrees of barbarism or semi-civilisation:—

With regard to North America, there seems to have been two great divisions of people among the Indians inhabiting the eastern and western countries of that continent. They both bore the general colour and appearance of the Mongol, or Asiatic race, but those on the west alone had the obliquity of eye peculiar to the Mongolians, that peculiarity extending down to Mexico, Central America, and still further south, evidencing their origin from the Mongols of the north-west of Asia.....While we find the nations of the east and west sides of North America equally savage and bloodthirsty, yet those on the east had some particular customs or practices unknown to those of the west; or if not unknown, yet not in general use among them; such as the wampum, the calumet or pipe of peace, the shaving of the head, the practice of scalping, the rite of circumcision, and the building of mounds. All these customs or practices are clearly traceable throughout what we may call Scythia or Tartary, especially that of building mounds, which, common as they are in the eastern half of North America, are still more common throughout Siberia and all Tartary, from which quarter, therefore, we may conclude that the progenitors of that family of American Indians originally came.....The ethnologist ought to look to Tartary, to compare the languages yet existing there throughout its whole extent with the languages of the people on the eastern shores of North America; while to trace the origin of the various tribes on the western coasts, down to Central America, he ought to compare their languages with those of the nations who inhabit the eastern parts of Asia.....Tracing the people of Central and South America, from the Polynesian Islands, from China, Japan, and other countries of Asia, as far as India, we may expect to find in their languages equal analogies.....All these suppositions point to a Mongolian origin for the great body of American Indians.....The Esquimaux are considered of European origin, though they may have been derived from the North of Asia. ..... I can readily admit, as probably true, the traditions of Welsh and Irish colonies having also crossed over the Atlantic, as well as the better authenticated ones of the northmen, some of which might have soon perished from violent or natural causes, and some, in the course of a few generations, have become so swamped among the natives as to lose all knowledge of the strangers that had arrived there among their ancestors.

Thus, admitting the Caribs came from Africa, America has been from the beginning a home for men from all quarters of the globe as it is now—eminently diffusing the characteristics of each amongst,—all and apparently bringing forward a higher type of humanity than any that has previously existed. Mr Kennedy's pamphlet suggests many reflections, and will command the attention of reflecting students.

THE STATISTICAL COMPANION FOR 1854. By T. C. BANFIELD, Esq. Longmans, Paternoster row.

A VERY neat, concise, and yet full compilation of all kinds of political and statistical facts concerning foreign countries as well as England. It is an extremely useful little book to have always in one's pocket to settle disputes, to refresh the memory, to remove a doubt, and to supply on a great variety of topics information that is continually needed. The work leaves persons without an excuse for not being precise and accurate in all statements as to commerce, politics, or crime, &c. Several of the tables, however, might have been brought down with advantage to the present time.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Eclectic Review. Ward and Co.
Tables of Exchange, arranged Decimally. Calcutta: Lepage and Co.
The Monthly Journal of Industrial Progress. Dublin: Kelly.
Cobbett's Reasons for War with Russia in Defence of Turkey. Cobbett.
The Laws of the Customs. Dedicated to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. By F. G. Hamel, Esq. Butterworths.
The Present State of the Turkish Empire. By Marshal Marmount, Due de Raguse. Harrison.
The Coming Era of Practical Reform. By J. S. Buckingham, Esq. Partridge and Oakey.
A Companion for Trinity Sunday. Hardy.
The Cross and the Crescent as Standards in War. Scott.
Second Report of the British Indian Association. Calcutta: Sanders, Cones, and Co.
Elements of Geometry and Mensuration. Longman.
The Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. V. Edinburgh: Black.
The Works of John Locke, Vol. I. Bohn.
The Works of the Right Hon. Joseph Addison. Vol. III. Bohn.
Record of the Great Industrial Exhibition in Ireland in 1853. Dublin: Falconer.
A Brief Statement of the Doctrines of the Greek Church. Nightingale.
The People's Budget. Effingham Wilson.
The Betrayal of England. Tucker.
Census of Great Britain in 1851. Eyre and Spottiswoode.
Legislation des Sucres en France et en Angleterre, en 1854. Havre: Lemale.
New Chart of the Baltic. Johnston.
Map of the Black Sea. Johnston.
Practical Working of the Municipal Corporation and Public Health Acts. Ridgway.
The Old Printer and the Modern Press. Murray.
A Handbook for Travellers in Turkey. Murray.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 6th day of May, 1854:—*

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£.		£.
Notes issued	25,874,730	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	11,874,730
		Silver bullion	...
	25,874,730		25,874,730

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	12,566,607
Rest	3,204,862	Other Securities	14,749,460
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,338,822	Notes	3,900,450
Other Deposits	10,688,531	Gold and Silver Coin	733,349
Seven Day and other Bills	1,164,631		
	31,949,846		31,949,846

Dated the 11th May, 1854. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	23,138,931	Securities	26,763,067
Public Deposits	2,338,822	Bullion	12,608,079
Other or private Deposits	10,688,531		
	36,166,284		39,371,146

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,204,862l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	£235,385
An increase of Public Deposits of	320,329
A decrease of Other Deposits of	628,274
A decrease of Securities of	202,804
A decrease of Bullion of	307,847
An increase of Rest of	32,679
A decrease of Reserve of	34,827

The present returns show a *decrease* of *circulation*, 235,385*l*; an *increase* of *public deposits*, 320,329*l*; a *decrease* of *private deposits*, 628,274*l*; a *decrease* of *securities*, 202,804*l*, but the decrease of Government securities is 514,072*l*, and there is an increase of private securities of 311, 268*l*; a *decrease* of *bullion*, 307,847*l*; an *increase* of *rest*, 32,679*l*; and a *decrease* of *reserve*, 34,827*l*.

The increase of private securities—and it is supposed that a large increase also took place this week—and the decrease of private deposits indicate a continued demand for money, which with the decrease of bullion, particularly if that also continued in the week, were enough to make the Bank extremely careful. The bullion is now reduced to 12,608,079*l*, and the securities are now 26,763,067*l*, while in the corresponding period of last quarter, February—the return of February 4—the bullion was 16,226,683*l*, and the securities 25,585,181*l*.

Yesterday the Bank of England rather unexpectedly raised the minimum rate of discount to 5½ per cent. from 5 per cent., the rate since the end of September, 1853. Last week something of the kind was anticipated; but this week the foreign exchanges have improved, the Bank of France has lowered its rate of discount to 4 per cent., the funds have improved, the statement of the Chancellor of Exchequer on Monday removed all doubts which might have existed as to the demands of the Government on the money market, and on all these accounts the public, who thought the worst was over, did not now expect a rise. No objections are made to the measure, except that it should not have stopped at 5½, but should have been 6 per cent. The continual drain of bullion, and the knowledge that on it depends the stability of the standard of value, reconcile the public to the measure. Trade is generally sound, and, as the measure appears necessary to protect the Bank, no objections are made to it.

It is, however, considered very curious, and perhaps such a coincidence has not happened before for more than half a century, if ever, that the rate of discount should have been on the same day lowered in France. The two changes will tend to bring back gold from that country to this, and we have heard already of bills having been sent to Paris to be discounted; but, considering the commission and other expenses incurred by this operation, we doubt whether it would be very profitable. Holders of bills on England in France are more likely to continue to hold them till they come to maturity, than to send them hither, and so stop for a time a demand for gold. With respect to the causes of the rise here and the fall there, we may observe that our trade continues extensive and flourishing, while trade in France has obviously received a severe check. We have on several occasions lately had to state that trade in France, particularly at Lyons, was much depressed. Yesterday the correspondent of a contemporary, writing from Paris, stated "that the alarm of war has had a very depressing effect on commerce, especially since the commencement of the present year." It will be remembered that Paris is the principal manufacturing and commercial town of France, and that a large part of its manufactures are for the courts and the opulent classes on the Continent. The alarm of war may well, therefore, interrupt French trade and diminish the demand for money in France, while our trade has as yet suffered no interruption—the cessation of our intercourse with Russia having in fact driven our merchants to seek new sources of supply, in which they have been successful. Money continues as much in demand for trade here as ever. In France there is not so great a demand, and the Bank stock of bullion has increased 4,000,000*l* in three months. The relative difference between the two countries will tend, however, to make the exchange profitable to us, and perhaps gold may be brought back from France.

Money in our market was not difficult to get to-day, though the terms are higher. Discount houses now give 4½ for money on call, and the best bills are discounted at 5 and 5¼ per cent.

No alteration of any importance has yet taken place in the exchange on Paris, but bills on St Petersburg and Vienna are more in demand.

We have no other arrival of gold in the week to announce than that by the Hermann steamer, 700,000 dollars, or 140,000*l*, all of which, however, is destined for the Continent.

The funds have undergone considerable fluctuations this week. Till yesterday they generally tended upwards, and were done at 88¼. Then parties began to sell, and a reaction took place, which was hastened by the alteration made by the Bank, and the market fell to 87½, when they rallied and closed at 87¾. They opened this morning at 87⅞ ⅜, and rose to 88, buyers. Accounts coming from Paris of a rise in the markets there, they improved still further, and closed at

88¼ with an appearance of a firm market. Business has been a little more active than for some time past. We subjoin our usual list of prices :—

	Consols.				
	Money		Account		
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Exch. R
Saturday	87¼	87¼	87⅞	87⅞	2s d 2s p
Monday	87¼	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	2s d 3s p
Tuesday	87⅜	88	87½	88	1s d 3s p
Wednesday	88	88¼	88⅛	88⅜	1s d 2s p
Thursday	87¼	88⅜	87¼	88⅜	1s d 3s p
Friday	87⅜	88⅛	87⅛	88	2s d 2s p

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	87¼ ⅛		88 ⅛
— — money	87¼ ⅜		88 ⅛
3½ per cents	87¼ ⅜		87⅞ ¼
3 per cent reduced do.	86¼ ⅛		86⅛ 7
Exchequer bills, large March	2s d 2s p		2 dis 2s p
— — June	2s d 2s p		2 dis 2s p
Bank stock	202 5		201 205
East India stock	230 5		233 237
Spanish 3 per cents	36 7		36⅛ 7½
— 3 per cents new def.	17⅞ ⅜		17⅞ 18⅛
Portuguese 4 per cents	34 8		35 8
Mexican 3 per cents	23½ ⅜		24 ¼
Dutch 2½ per cents	57 8		58 9
— 4 per cents	85 6		86⅛ 7⅛
Russian, 4½ stock	79 81		80 2
Russian, 5 per cent.	92 4		93 5
Sardinian stock	79 81		79 81
Peruvian 4½	59 61		59 61
— deferred	42 4		43 5
Venezuela	23 4		23 4
Spanish Certif.	3½ ¼		3½ 4
Turkish Loan	...		...
French Loan	...		...

The business in the railway market has not been extensive, but on the whole the market has improved. The following is our usual list :—

RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices. This day.
Bristol and Exeter	89 91		89 91
Caledonians	52⅝ 53⅛		53 53⅝
Eastern Counties	12 12½		11⅝ 1½
East Lancashire	58 60		58 60
Great Northern	85½ 86½		84½ 85¼
Great Western	73 73½		72½ 73
Lancashire and Yorkshire	59½ 59⅝		59½ 60
London and Blackwall	7⅝ 8⅛		8 8⅛
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	97½ 98½		97½ 98½
London & North Western	95½ 95⅝		95½ 96
London and South Western	76½ 77⅛		76¼ 77⅛
Midlands	57½ 57⅝		57⅛ 58
North British	30 31		29½ 30
North Staffordshire	7 6⅛ dis		6¼ 5¾ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	27 29		26 28
South Eastern	58¼ 58½		58⅛ 58½
South Wales	34 35		34 35
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	64½ 65¼		64 65
York and North Midland	45 46		44½ 45½
FRENCH SHARES.			
Northern of France	29½ 29⅞		31 31½
Do. 20/3 p ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	...		..
Paris and Rouen	33 35		35 37
Paris and Strasbourg	29½ 29⅝		30½ 30⅝
Rouen and Havre	...		...
Dutch Rhenish	4½ 3⅝ dis		4⅝ 4 dis
Paris and Lyons	12½ 12⅝ pm		14½ 14⅝ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	...		...
East Indian	1½ 2 pm		1½ 2 pm
Dijon and Besancon	...		...
Madras	½ ¼ dis		1 ½ dis
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	...		...
Paris and Orleans	41 43		43 44
Western of France	1½ 2½ pm		3 4 pm
India Peninsular	¼ ½ pm		¼ ½ pm
Grand Junction of France	...		...
Central of France	4½ 3⅝ dis		2 1½ dis

As far as we have heard, though some doubts hang over the sugar duties, which are explained in another part of our journal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget meets approbation. It is supposed, as he intended it, to subject all classes to a pretty equal and fair share of taxation, which is one of the highest merits that can belong to any system of finance.

The money market in New York on the 29th ult. was decidedly easier, and there is a good deal of short prime paper (says the *Shipping List*) selling at 10 per cent., that could not have been done for less than 12 per cent. last week. Call loans are readily obtained, where the security is undoubted, at 7 per cent., but long paper is hard to get cashed, except at very high rates. The supply of capital continues adequate to all the legitimate requirements of the business community, and there is considerable specie flowing in from the South and West—domestic exchanges being in favour of this city. We quote :—Loans on call, 7 per cent.; prime 60 to 90 days' paper, 10 to 12 per cent.; prime 4 and 6 months' paper, 12 to 15 per cent.; railroad paper, 15 to 16 per cent. Sterling exchange rules steady and quiet. The increased shipments of coin recently, is attributed by some to the disrepute into which a certain class of produce bills had fallen.

According to the California papers, the prolific gold mines of that State were never yielding better than at the present time. The product since their discovery, is estimated by the *Alta-California* at 260,000,000 dols, of which 220,000,000 dols was coined in the United States Mints on the Atlantic side before the 1st January, 1854, leaving 40,000,000 dols to be coined in California, carried to foreign countries, or to remain uncoined in the hands of miners. The *Alta* says, there was coined more than 60,000,000 dols.

The surplus revenue in the United States Sub-treasury is again rapidly increasing. At the last official showing it was within a fraction of twenty-nine millions, exceeding even the large amount held in September last. Though the Secretary for the Treasury has estimated that the receipts of the present year, as compared with 1853, would show a considerable falling off, the result has, thus far, indicated a contrary exhibit.

According to the San Francisco papers of April 1, the Mint which has been authorised by law to be established there approaches its completion, and will soon be in operation. It will be able to coin 300,000,000 dols gold yearly. At present only one private coining establishment continues at work at San Francisco.

The *New York Shipping List* of the 29th ult. states—"The supply of sailors is equal to the demand, and little difficulty is now experienced in obtaining crews. The rates are—to Europe, 20 dols per month; to the Mediterranean and South America, 16 dols; West Indies, 18 dols; and Mobile and New Orleans, 20 dols, with one month's advance; around the Capes, 15 dols, two months' advance; and short coasting, 20 dols, with half month's advance.

A correspondent says :—"If the Chancellor of the Exchequer will deal directly with the public by opening an office and selling a single bond for 100*l*, he may raise twice the amount he requires. It is not to be expected that such a convenient security as an Exchequer bond will find favour with our great capitalists."

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from— April 8 to 22.	April 24 to May 8.
Bills on	s d s d	s d s d	£ s d	£ s d
Bengal	1 11⅛ 0 0 ...	2 0 0 0 ...	33,939 6 2	16,872 9 9
Madras	1 11⅛ 0 0 ...	2 0 0 0 ...	8,134 15 0	10,326 18 2
Bombay	2 0 0 0 ...	2 0⅛ 0 0 ...	467 5 0	145 0 0
Bi-monthly			92,440 9 2	27,343 8 0
Total for month from April 8 to May 8				119,883 17 2
Total drafts from Jan. 7 to May 8, 1854				835,131 18 0

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, 3,768,000*l*.

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1 per mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10½*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·09½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 24·97½, it follows that gold is about 0·48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 420 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10½*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·2½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·2¼, it follows that gold is 0·18 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109½ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·08 per cent. against England; but, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold either way between the two countries.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, div 9 per cent	202 5	205	...	205 2	...	204 5
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	86⅛	86⅛ ¼	86⅛ ⅛	87⅛ ¼	87⅛ ⅛	87
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	87⅛ ⅛	87⅛	87⅛ ⅜	88⅛ ⅜	88⅛ 7⅛	87⅞ ⅜
3½ per Cent Anns.	87⅛ 7	87⅛ ⅞	87⅛ ⅞	88⅛	88⅛ 8	87⅛ 8
New 3½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	4⅞	4⅞	4 11-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 11-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	4⅞	...	4⅞	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	4 13-16	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	...	...	233	233 7	237 5	233 5
Do. Bonds, 3½ per Cat 1000*l*	15s 10s d	...	...	15s d	...	10s 11s d
Ditto under 500*l*	...	15s 5s d	...	...	10s 15s d	7s 15s d
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	...	...	115¼	115	115	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct May 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct May 11	87⅛ ⅜	87⅛ ⅜	87⅛ ⅜	88⅛	...	...
India Stock for acct May 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequ. Bills, 1000*l*	2d	2s d 2s p	...	1s d 2s p	1s d 2s p	2s d 2s p
Ditto 500*l* —	2s p	2s d 1s p	...	2s p	2s p 1s d	...
Ditto Small —	...	3s p	per 3s p	...	3s p 1s d	2s p
Ditto Bonds Scrip	...	...	¼ p on [98⅜	¼ p on [98⅜	par on 16s	par on [98⅜ 16s

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short	11 13	11 12½	11 12½	11 13½
Ditto	2 ms	11 15	11 15½	11 12	11 13
Rotterdam	—	11 15½	11 15½	11 15½	11 15½
Antwerp	—	25 15	25 20	25 12½	25 17½
Brussels	—	25 15	25 20	25 12½	25 17½
Hamburg	—	13 4½	13 4½	13 4½	13 5
Paris	short	24 97½	24 97½	24 95	24 97½
Ditto	2 ms	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Marseilles	—	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Frankfort on the Main	—	118⅝	118½	118½	118½
Vienna	—	13 45	13 50	13 36	13 44
Trieste	—	13 48	13 54	13 38	14 46
Petersburg	—	34	34½	34	...
Madrid	—	50	50½	50	50½
Cadiz	—	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝
Leghorn	—	30 45	30 52½	30 45	30 52½
Genoa	—	25 45	25 52½	25 47½	25 52½
Naples	—	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	...
Palermo	—	126	126⅜	126	126½
Messina	—	126½	126⅝	126½	126⅝
Lisbon	—	53	53⅛	53⅛	...
Oporto	—	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Price May 12.	Amer. Prices April 28.
	P cent				
United States Bonds	6	1868	65,050,600	Jan. and July	110 ½	122½
—	6	1869	...	—	104 5	117
— Certificates	6	1867-8	...	—	110½	122½
Alabama	Sterling	5	1858	9,000,000	—		
Illinois		6	1870	10,000,000	—		
Kentucky		6	1869-72	4,250,000	—		107
Maryland ...	Sterling	5	1888	3,000,000	—	93	
Massachusetts ...	Sterling	5	1868	5,000,000	April and Oct.		
Mississippi		6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
—		5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York		5	1862	13,124,270	Quarterly		
Ohio		6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		
Pennsylvania		5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	79	89½ ½
— Ditto			1882	...	...		
South Carolina		5	1866	5,000,000	Jan. and July	93 ½	
Virginia		6	1886	7,000,000	—		106
United States Bank Shares ...			1866	35,000,000	—		
New York City		5	1860 / 1856	9,600,000	Quarterly		

Exchange at New York 109½ ⅛

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. shr
			L.	L. s. D.	
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	60 0 0	93
50,000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	19½ xd
10,000	6l p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	...
14,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	19½
3,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	23
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial ...	50	5 0 0	7
20,000	6l p cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	3½
5,000	5l p c	City of London	50	2 0 0	2½
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, & General Life	100	10 0 0	21
...	4l	County	100	10 0 0	125
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	20½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6½
...	4½l p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	6 5½
20,000	5l p cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	3 5 0	...
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	19½
...	4l p cent	Family Endowment ...	100	4 0 0	4
...	6l p cent	General	5	...	5½
1,000,000	6l p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	126
20,000	5l p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	55 ½
2,400	12l p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	...
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	...
18,458	11sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	56
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4½
10,000	1l 16s & bs	Law Life	100	20 0 0	47½
20,000	4s	Legal and General Life ...	50	2 0 0	6½
34,000	10s & bs	London	25	12 10 0	29
10,000	18s p sh	Marine	100	16 0 0	22½
10,000	4½l p cent	Medical, Invalid, & General Life	50	2 0 0	3½
7,848	5l p c & bs	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6
...	5l p cent	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1½
25,000	5l p c & 2½ bs	National Loan Fund ...	20	2 10 0	2½
10,000	...	National Provincial ...	5	1 0 0	1⅝
10,000	6½l p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1½
30,000	4l p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 10 0	2½
...	6l p cent	Pelican	...	...	45
...	6l p cent	Phœnix	...	...	180
40,000	5l p cent	Professional Life	6½	6 10 0	½
2,500	1l 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	42
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	7½ xd
689,200	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	235
...	6½l	Sun Fire	...	...	260
4,000	1l 14s	Do. Life	...	...	65
25,000	4l p c	United Kingdom	25	4 0 0	5½
5,000	5l p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
...	5l p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			L.	L. s. D.	
22,500	6l & 11l pcbs	Australasia	40	40 0 0	72½
20,000	6l per ct	British North American ...	50	50 0 0	61½ ½
40,000	...	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	4½
50,000	...	Chrtd Bnk, India Austral., & China	20	2 0 0	...
20,000	8l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	6l pc & bs	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
28,000	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrtd. ...	20	10 0 0	7½
25,000	...	London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	18 0 0	15½
15,000	10l p c	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
5,000	...	Ditto, Scrip	...	10 0 0	...
60,000	8l p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	24
50,000	10l p c	London and Westminster ...	100	20 0 0	35
10,000	6l p c	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	6l per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	5l per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
20,000	...	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	...
24,000	12l pc	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25 0 0	43½ ½
30,000	8l pc	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	48
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
50,000	...	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	5 0 0	...
8,000	8l pc	South Australia	25	25 0 0	37½
32,000	40l per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	67 ½
8,000	40l per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	7½
40,000	10 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	22

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
£			L.	L.	
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,560	5 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	103½
1,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	98
1,939,500	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	80
7,000	8 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	5 per cent	Victoria	20	8 0 0	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris May 8	London May 10	Paris May 9	London May 11	Paris May 10	London May 12
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	...	...	92 80	...	93 10	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	...	...	65 80	...	66 25	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	...	...	2720 0	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month	...	...	24 95	...	24 95	...
Ditto 3 months	...	...	24 65	...	24 65	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	...	96 ½	...	96	...
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	90	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	96½	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	5½	...	...	...	101
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent. 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	5⅛	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	6½	...
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	23½	23½	23½ ⅛	23½	24½ 4	24½ 4
Peruvian 4½ per cent	...	59½	...	...	59½	60
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	44	...	44	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	...	93 ⅛	93½ 4½	93¾ 4½	...
Ditto 4½ per cent	80	80	80¼	80	81 80½	81½ 1
Sardinian, 5 per cent	...	...	89	...	...	...
Spanish 3 per cent	36⅜	36½	36⅝	36¼ 37	37	37 6⅛
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred ...	...	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛ ⅛	17⅛ 18	...
Ditto Passive converted	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	...	3½ pc	...	...	...
Swedish 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 2½ per cent Bonds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent ...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	58	57½ ⅛	58⅛ ⅛	58	58	58 ⅛
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates ...	86½	...	...	87	87 ⅛	87 ⅛
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars (standard) ..... per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars	0	5	0⅝
Silver in bars (standard)	0	5	1½

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 8th May, AMERICA, per Hermann steamer, *via* Southampton—New York, April 22.

On 9th May, MAURITIUS and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Lady Jocelyn steamer, *via* Southampton—Mauritius, March 13; Cape of Good Hope, 27; St Helena, April 4; St Vincent's, 22.

On 9th April, AMERICA, per America steamer, *via* Liverpool—Prince Edward Island, April 19; St John's, Newfoundland, 19; St John's, N.B., 24; Montreal, 25; New York, 25; Boston, 26; Halifax, 27.

On 11th May, AMERICA, per Arctic steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, April 28; New York, 30.

On 11th May, HAVANA, April 22, *via* United States.

On 11th May, CALIFORNIA, April 1, *via* United States.

Mails Telegraphed.

On 10th May, INDIA and CHINA—Hong Kong, March 27; Singapore, April 4; Calcutta, 6; Madras, 10; Ceylon, 14; Bombay, 14.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 10th May (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Arctic steamer, *via* Liverpool.

On 17th May (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 17th May (morning), for WEST INDIES (Havana excepted), NASSAU, HONDURAS, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per steamer *via* Southampton.

On 19th May (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Asia steamer, *via* Liverpool.

On 20th May (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA and CHINA, per Colombo steamer, *via* Southampton.

* If addressed "*Via* United States."

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold ..... qrs	66,511	21,259	14,821	193	4,961	398
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, May 6 ...	79 9	37 0	28 8	47 4	47 10	44 9
— April 29 ...	79 5	37 3	28 9	63 0	46 7	43 6
— — 22 ...	79 11	37 5	27 6	49 5	47 0	44 6
— — 15 ...	78 3	36 10	27 6	44 9	45 7	43 6
— — 8 ...	73 5	36 2	26 11	48 9	44 3	43 1
— — 1 ...	75 0	37 8	26 10	53 1	44 3	45 7
Six weeks average	77 8	37 1	27 8	50 9	45 11	43 11
Same time last year	44 7	31 6	13 11	30 0	34 2	32 11
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth.

In the week ending May 3, 1854.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & beanmeal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buckwht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign...	217,328	14,681	34,987	200	2,225	6,182	64,601	...
Colonial...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	218,408	14,681	34 987	200	2,225	6,182	64,601	..

Imports of week ..... 341,286 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

The corn market again showed symptoms of improvement this morning, particularly in floating cargoes, notwithstanding the announced arrival off the coast of as many vessels from the Mediterranean in the first fortnight of May as came in the whole month of May 1853. It is pretty well known that comparatively little corn remains behind to come. In our own market a large buyer appeared, who, having formerly bought for the French Government, it is concluded that he was now buying for the same authority. It is known that the French Government has bought in the Havre market for the supply of the army it is about to collect at St Omer, and it is supposed that the cargoes afloat, purchased by the party just mentioned, are destined for the same place. From Marseilles the telegraph brought intelligence of a rise in the price of wheat equivalent to 3*f* per last, and all these circumstances gave some animation to our market, and prices improved. From Liverpool, before the business of the day was over, telegraphic despatches brought an account of an animated market there, and a rise of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Notwithstanding the favourable weather, the reports that the wheat plant and the spring corn look extremely well, and the somewhat more liberal supplies brought forward by our own farmers, the market for wheat was animated, and prices somewhat higher. The sale of barley was quiet. Oats were firm at Monday's prices.

One of the causes of the rise in our markets is the comparatively small quantities now coming forward from the United States, whence the supply in the month of April has been smaller than was expected. From the neighbouring Continent, except the rise mentioned in Marseilles, the news from all the corn markets is, that the weather is extremely fine and business extremely dull.

The Mincing lane markets have been flat. The alteration in the sugar duties has, for the moment, suspended business. The market closed dull to-day, the prices having advanced about 6d from the current rates of last week.

Coffee is dull of sale, with unaltered price.

Saltpetre, which fell so much last week, from the market having been unduly influenced, has risen this week, and nearly reached its former price. For arrival the price has advanced to 42s and 43s.

The public sales of tea, commenced last week, were concluded on Monday, the total quantity realised at the sales having been 20,000 packages, showing a more satisfactory result in all respects than has been experienced for many public sales. Fair common congou sold from 11¼d to 11½d for cash; middling, 1s to 1s 1¾d; good, 1s 2¼d to 1s 2½d, with all faults. Duty was paid at this port during the week ending 4th instant on 736,652 lbs, against 414,047 in the same period last year.

The demand in the Liverpool cotton market during the present week has been on an extensive scale, and the sales reach 54,000 bales; 4,000 bales of which have been taken on speculation, 7,000 bales by exporters, and 43,000 by the trade: Prices are unchanged. There was a tendency to improvement in the market yesterday, which was however checked by the announcement of the Bank of England having raised the rate of discount; it is, however, easier to sell than buy at last week's rates. To-day's market is reported steady, with sales of 6,000 bales. The accounts received this week from America report an improvement in all the markets of ¼c to ½c per lb; the latest quotation for middling cotton at New Orleans was 8¼c, with a brisk market, this improvement being attributed to the reports of severe frost which had been received from various districts. According to the last official list the deficiency in the receipts was 527,000, and by the next mail will probably be further reduced 20,000 bales, after which period no further change is anticipated. In the London cotton market the transactions have been but limited, 700 bales having been sold by private contract and 600 bales in public sale; in some instances buyers have had a trifling advantage.

The wool sales which began on the 11th have been very fairly attended, and, though the prices for fine wools are a shade lower than at last sales, and for low wools considerably lower, the decline is not in proportion to the fall in English wools, nor so great as was expected. It is supposed, indeed, that English wools have reached the lowest point they are likely to fall too, and better prices are expected. In Bradford and Huddersfield, however, trade is, from the suspension of German orders, dull, but may be expected to revive now that uncertainty as to the war is at an end.

The oil and seeds markets have in general been quiet, but tallow has declined, and Petersburg, Y.C. is now 62s 6d per cwt on the spot, and 64s for delivery in August.

The following is an extract from a letter from Messrs M. de Embil and Co., dated Havana, April 15, forwarded by Mr Bade:—"Sugars—There has been less doing this week on account of the holidays, also because purchasers are pretty well supplied for their wants. Some large parcels, for which former offers could not be obtained any more, have been withdrawn from the market, and are in the way of shipment to Europe for account of a few wealthy planters. Generally, there is yet much resistance on the part of holders to sell at present. Quotations are:—Whites, inferior to florete, 7½ rs to 9 rs, equal to 23s 3d to 26s 11d; yellows, inferior to florete, 5¾ rs to 7 rs, equal to 19s to 22s 1d; browns, Nos. 11 and 12, 5½ rs to 5½ rs, equal to 17s 10d to 18s 5d; Cucuruchos, Nos. 8 and 10, 4½ rs to 5 rs, equal to 16s to 17s 3d, at 9 per cent. prem. per cwt f.o.b. The stock is estimated at about 250,000 boxes. Molasses—Some parcels for deck loads fetched 2½ and 2¾ rials per keg of 5½ gallons; at near outports a little less has been paid. Muscovado, 3½ to 4 rials per keg. Freights—Vessels of 2,000 boxes and less are in great demand, and obtain the highest freight. Quotations are:—Cowes and North Sea, 4*l* to 5*l* 5s; Mediterranean, 4*l* 5s to 5*l* 5s; Baltic, 4*l* 5s; Hamburg and Bremen, 5*l* to 5*l* 2s 6d; France, 125*f* to 135*f*; Spain, 2½ dols to 4 dols per box. Exchanges—London, 9 to 9½ per cent. prem.; Spain, 4 to 5 per cent. prem.; Paris, 1 to 2½ per cent. dis.; New York, 2¼ to 2⅝ per cent. dis.; New Orleans, 1½ to 2 per cent. prem.

INDIGO.

The public sales of indigo have been commenced this week. The quantity advertised was 11,180 chests (including 6,197 chests of old goods, bought in at, or withdrawn from, former sales, and 1,191 chests in second hands), comprising the following, viz.:—Catalogue A. 6,353 chests Bengal, Oude, &c.; 1,871 Madras, 1,336 Kurpah, 5 Bimlipatam, 39 Calcutta Fig, 83 Pondicherry, 3 samples, 173 withdrawn and not printed, 121 lots warehouse sweepings—9,989 chests. Catalogue B: 1,191 chests various, in second hands—total, 11,180 chests. On Tuesday, the sales opened with a parcel of middling and good Oudes, which mostly sold with moderate spirit at a reduction of 4d to 6d per lb upon last February prices. Several parcels of ordinary to good Madras followed, but were mostly withdrawn or bought in at about the last sales' rates, a few lots only of the good finding buyers—subsequently ordinary Madras sold at 3d to 4d per lb discount. The greatest reduction has been upon the good Bengal qualities, which were in limited demand at a decline of 6d per lb. Upon the finer descriptions the fall was even greater, in some instances fully 9d to 1s per lb. For Kurpah the demand was rather better, and good qualities realised about 3d per lb below last sales' rates. 1,212 chests passed, of which 393 were withdrawn. On Wednesday, the sales went off with increased flatness, but no alteration took place in prices; 1,481 chests passed, of which 533 were withdrawn, 480 bought in, leaving 468 sold. On Thursday, 1,542 chests passed, of which 492 were sold, 610 withdrawn, and 440 bought in. The sale was badly attended, and prices ruled the same as at the opening. Yesterday 1,483 chests passed. One proprietor took in 450 chests dry leaf Madras. The total quantity sold this week is 1,952 chests.

IMPORTS OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

Colonial and Foreign Wool imported into London, Liverpool, and Hull, from the 31st of December to the 29th of April, 1853 and 1854, and the total imports including Bristol and Leith.

	London.		*Liverpool.*		*Hull.*		*Totals, inc. Bristol and Leith.*	
Colonial.	1853 *Bales*	1854 *Bales*	1853 *Bales*	1854 *Bales*	1853 *Bales*	1854 *Bales*	1853 *Bales*	1854 *Bales*
Sydney	4180	9908	172	99	...	...	4352	10097
Port Phillip	9280	6475	...	...	...	...	9280	6475
Portland Bay	1058	185	...	...	...	...	1058	185
Hobart Town	837	1901	...	...	...	...	837	1901
Launceston	617	...	...	...	...	...	617	...
Port Adelaide	59	559	...	...	...	...	59	559
Swan River	1	279	...	...	...	...	1	279
New Zealand	131	345	...	...	...	...	131	345
Cape of Good Hope:—								
Algoa Bay	4222	5676	...	...	...	...	4222	5676
Port Beaufort	583	...	...	...	...	...	583	...
Cape Town	2242	1620	...	...	...	...	2242	1610
East Indies	2718	4366	2404	5805	...	...	5122	10171
Total Colonial	25828	31314	2576	5904	...	...	28504	37218
Foreign.								
Germany	1657	2410	...	...	4594	2447	5994	4953
Spain and Portugal	172	915	792	1834	...	...	1064	2749
Russia	2483	3276	1536	1705	...	...	4019	4981
South America	1597	4277	19821	14916	...	...	21418	19193
Barbary and Turkey	2249	2262	1841	1634	...	...	4090	3896
Syria	1095	100	467	1251	...	...	1562	1351
Trieste, Leghorn, &c.	261	416	1173	1414	...	...	1434	1830
Denmark	75	33	...	...	3	70	78	319
Chinese	415	483	72	...	...	...	487	483
Sundry	1079	206	234	649	850	1000	2183	1825
Grand total	37011	45682	28512	29307	5847	3517	71813	78798

COTTON.

New York, April 20.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton.

New Orleans, on	April 19	South Carolina	April 21
Mobile	22	North Carolina	22
Florida	17	Virginia	1
Texas	13	New York	25
Georgia	21	Other Ports	22

	1853-4	1852-3	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	127,809	87,469	40,340	...
Received at the ports since do.	2,427,935	2,942,636	...	514,701
Exported to Great Britain since do.	1,015,211	1,281,234	...	266,023
Exported to France since do	236,701	315,216	...	78,515
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	97,557	115,439	...	17,882
Exported to other foriegn ports since do.	104,930	135,299	...	30,369
Total Exported to Foreign Countries since do	1,454,399	1,847,188	...	392,789
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	667,731	606,734	60,997	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS
(Not included in Receipts.)

	1854	1853
	bales	bales
At 1 also to corresponding dates.....	96,003	78,050

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES
from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1853-4		1852-3	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, ...	...	127,809	...	87,469
Received since	...	2,427,935	...	2,942,636
Total supply	...	2,555,744	...	3,030,105
Deduct shipments.....	1,454,399		1,847,188	
Deduct stock left on hand	667,731		606,734	
		2,122,130		2,453,922
Leaves for American consumption ...		433,614		576,183

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, 5-16d to 11-32d per lb for compressed, and ½d for uncompressed.—Exchange, 109 to 109½.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans.....	April 15	40	4	10
— Mobile	15	9	...	1
— Florida	17	7	...	...
— Galveston	..	...	...	...
— Savannah	21	7	...	...
— Charleston	21	9	2	4
— New York	25	28	4	102
Total		100	10	117

The market opened buoyant on Wednesday under the influence of the Arabia's accounts, and an advance of one-eighth of a cent was realised, but towards the close a reaction took place, and the improvement above noted was more than lost, some sales having been made yesterday at a decline of one quarter since Tuesday last. The sales of the three days amount to 3,796 bales, of which 1,256 bales were for export, 1,172 bales for home use, 931 bales on speculation, and 436 bales in transitu, making a total for the week of 9,130 bales, of which 4,026 bales were for home use, 1,132 bales on speculation, and 1,431 in transitu. The arrivals have been from Texas, 1,116 bales; New Orleans, 1,420 bales; South Carolina, 428 bales; North Carolina, 5 bales; Virginia, 4; total, 2,973 bales. Total imports since 1st inst., 61,699 bales. Export of cotton from April 1 to April 25, 17,268 bales, against 33,875 bales in same time last year.

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans & Texas.
	c	c	c	c
Ordinary	8	8	8	8
Middling	9¼	9½	9½	9½
Middling fair	10¼	10¾	10¾	11
Fair	11	11¼	11¼	12¼

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 12.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1853 — same period Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	4¼d	5d	6¼d	6¾d	6¾d	..	5 5-16	6¾d	7d
New Orleans.....	4¼	5 5-16	6¼	6¾	7¼	8	5 5-16	6¾	8¼
Pernambuco	6¼	6¾	6¾	7¼	7¾	8¼	6¼	6¾	8
Egyptian	5¾	6¼	6¾	7	8¼	10¼	5¼	6¾	14
Surat and Madras...	3¼	3¾	3¾	4	4¼	4¾	3¼	4¼	4¾

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to May 12.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to May 12.		Exports, Jan. 1 to May 12.		Computed Stock, May 12.	
1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
955,196	918,432	493,900	717,410	49,230	79,370	894,600	728,960

We have had a dull and somewhat irregular cotton market throughout the week. In the last day or two the trade have shown a disposition to operate with rather more freedom than for some time past, being tempted by the low rates at which some sellers have been willing to realise. A good deal of business has been done at a decline of ¼d per lb from our quotations of the 4th instant in the middling and lower grades of American, but the better classes are not abundant, and command steady prices. There has been a good demand for export during the week. Longstapled kinds are unchanged, and East India have varied little from our last quotations. The business to-day may reach 7,000 bales. There is a pretty general trade demand. The reported export amount to 7,570 bales, consisting of 4,410 American, 2,280 Brazil, 30 Egyptian, and 850 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1854.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE

	Price May 11, 1854.	Price May 1853.	Price May 1852.	Price May 1851.	Price May 1850.	Price May 1849.
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
RAW COTTON:—						
Upland fair.....per lb	0 6¼	0 6¾	0 5¼	0 5¼	0 6¾	0 4¾
Ditto good fair	0 6¾	0 6¾	0 5¾	0 6¾	0 6¾	0 4¾
Pernambuco fair	0 6¾	0 6¾	0 6¾	0 7	0 7	0 5
Ditto good fair	0 7¾	0 7¾	0 7¾	0 7¾	0 7¾	0 5¾
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0 8¼	0 10¾	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 10¾	0 8¼
No. 30 WATER do do	0 9	0 10	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 7¼
36-in., 64 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 7½	5 0	4 6	4 1¼	5 0	4 4
37-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 4½	5 10½	4 7½	5 3	6 0	5 3
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	7 10¼	8 7½	8 3	8 1½	8 9	7 9
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8 10	9 6	9 1½	8 10½	9 7½	8 3
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz...	10 2	10 9	10 3	10 0	10 4½	8 9
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.....	7 1½	7 6	7 4½	7 5	7 6	6 6

We have nothing to report but a continuation of the dull state of things that has characterised our market for several weeks past. The transactions of the week in both yarn and cloth are altogether very small, and prices in most cases tending in favour of the buyers. The only exception to this is 64 and 72 reed 40-in. shirtings, they being in good demand for early delivery at full prices; but stocks are very small, and there is an unwillingness on the part of buyers to contract for future delivery beyond a week or ten days, consequently the extent of business in these articles is not large. The advance made to-day by the Bank in the rate of discounts excites no surprise, although it was not so generally expected this, as it was last week. The Liverpool market shows its disregard of the movement by greater activity and improvement in it this afternoon. The mills at Preston and Stockport have nearly all of them their full complement of hands at work; and, we believe, at Blackburn the reduction—notice of which expires to-day—will be quietly submitted to.

BRADFORD, May 11.—Wool—This has been a week of unusual dulness; the sales are meagre in the extreme, but there is a good stock in the market of such kinds as are in request. Full-bred sorts and matchings are scarce, and the prices offered far below what the growers and country dealers are disposed to sell at, consequently there is the difficulty to meet, of either getting the prices up here, or a reduction in the country to enable the dealers and consumers to operate. Noils and brokes are only made in small quantities; hand combed noils are exceedingly scarce and command good prices. Yarns—Week succeeds week, and with no other accounts than the daily stoppage of machinery. The commission, or spinners for hire, who produce large quantities of second class yarn, being the product of bought tops, are now in an unparalleled position, many being totally idle, and others but very partially engaged, the fact being that the parties who usually keep them employed, are able to buy yarns ready spun for less than the cost of tops. Pieces—There is more doing in piece goods than a few weeks ago, but the prices realised are frightful, and little surprise need be excited at hearing of many cases of inability to pay for two or three turns over of capital will almost involve a solvent man in ruin.

NOTTINGHAM, May 11.—Such is the state of our hosiery branch this week, that the same undeniable dulness has not been felt on 'Change for many a day; and on prosecuting our usual inquiries into the state of business transactions, one of our most active merchants begged to know to what we alluded—there being no such thing as business for the present in existence. Frame holders have, in fact, at last been obliged to stop half the round frames recently in operation, in consequence of there being really nothing doing. Even in lace business the transactions do not extend much beyond a retail trade in magnitude.

HUDDERSFIELD, May 9.—Our markets have been so bad lately, that there did not seem to be much chance of them getting worse. That of to-day, however, has pursued the contrary, there having hardly been any sign of animation throughout the day. The warehouses have been very flat also. All this is only what we have expected for some time past, and the worst of it is that there is no chance of any general improvement for some time to come, this being one of those cases where the effects in operation become every day more and more aggravated.

LEEDS, May 9.—There has not been so brisk and animated a market this morning as there was on Saturday, but yet there has been a very fair business done in both the cloth halls for a Tuesday's market.

GLASGOW.—Cotton—Our market for cotton wool has been very slack, and the demand is still limited to the wants of spinners. Prices are rather easier. For goods the market is depressed, and the tendency in prices is downwards. Iron—The value of pig iron has increased steadily during the last week, in consequence of the great amount of exports, and the growing conviction on the part of the trade that the hitherto large stock on hand will soon be annihilated, and that consumption may shortly be expected to become dependent on production. For No. 1, g.m.b., the quotations may be considered 85s; No. 3, 79s 6d. Gartsherrie No. 1, 86s 6d; Summerlee, Glengarnock, and Coltness, 87s, cash against bill of lading.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market opened a shade firmer on Wednesday under the Arabia's advices, with a steady good demand for medium and extra qualities, but on Thursday, after the receipt of the private letters, the buoyancy was lost, and in the absence of any export inquiry of moment, some decline was established on the low grades. Yesterday the market was quite dull, on account of the scarcity of Eastern vessels and the unpleasant weather, closing tamely at 6¼ to 12½ cents lower than those of Tuesday last. The near approach of the time appointed for the opening of the canals, and prospective large receipts, create more willingness on the part of holders to realise. We understand that considerable common flour has recently been shipped to Philadelphia, because of its scarcity in that market. Canada opened firm but closed rather heavily, owing to the absence of vessels destined for the British provinces: the sales are 4,200 brls at 7·75 dols to 7·81½ dols in bond. The sales of domestic were: on Wednesday, 7,000 brls; Thursday, 8,500, and yesterday, 5,000. We quote:—Superfine, No. 2, 7 dols to 7·25 dols; State, common brands, 7·50 dols to 7·62½ dols; State, straight brands, 7·62½ dols to 7·75 dols; State, favourite brands, 7·87½ dols to 8 dols; Western, mixed brands, 7·93¾ dols to 8 dols; Michigan and Indiana, straight brands, 8 dols to 8·13¾ dols; Michigan, fancy brands, 8·25 dols to 8·37½ dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 8 dols to 8·31½ dols; Ohio, round hoop, common, 8 dols to 8·12½ dols; Ohio, fancy brands, 8·31½ dols to 8·50 dols; Ohio, extra brands, 8·62½ dols to 9·62½ dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra brands, 8·87½ dols to 9·87½ dols; Genesee, fancy brands, 8·87½ dols to 9·12½ dols; Genesee, extra brands, 9·18¾ dols to 10·50 dols; Canada, in bond, 7.75 dols to 7.81½ dols per barrel. The common descriptions of Southern have advanced 12½ cents, while other descriptions remain unchanged: sales, 4,500 brls, closing at 8.62½ dols to 8.87½ dols for mixed to straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore, and Georgetown, 8.87½ dols to 9 dols for favourite, and 9 dols to 9.75 dols for fancy. Rye flour is scarce and held firmly: sales, 500 brls, at 4·68¾ dols to 4·75 dols for fine, and 5·62½ dols to 6 dols for superfine. Corn meal is firm and in good request: sales, 1,800 brls Jersey at 3·62½ dols to 3.75 dols; Brandywine is nominally 4 dols, and puncheons 19 dols. Considerable Brandywine meal, it is understood, is in course of shipment from Baltimore to Philadelphia, at which latter place the stock is light. The export of wheat flour from April 1 to April 25 was 56,140 brls, against 131,038 brls in corresponding period of 1853.

GRAIN.—The wheat market remains quiet for want of stock to operate with, and prices remain firm and steady: the sales include 300 bushels prime white Genesee, at the Railroad Depot, at 2·30 dols; 2,000 common mixed, from store, 2 dols; and 2,700 good red Jersey, 1·97½ dol. A sale of 1,000 bushels prime white Genesee was made yesterday to go from Lockport to Rochester for milling, at 2·03 dols. Rye remains very scarce, and the market is considerably firmer: sales, 1,200 bushels at 1·10 dol to 1·15 dol. Barley remains scarce

and wanted, but in the absence of sales quotations would be nominal. Oats continue in good request, and prices are without variation. The corn market opened very buoyant on Wednesday, and prices have since gradually advanced, with a good Eastern demand, especially for Southern, which is very scarce: sales 96,000 bushels, the market closing quietly, prices showing an advance of 1 to 2 cents over those of Tuesday last, for prime Southern yellow, which was freely offered at the close; the range for other descriptions is 82 to 84 cents. The export of wheat and corn from April 1 to April 25 was—wheat, 42,556 bushels, against 249,641 bushels in same time 1853; corn, 293,705 bushels, against 118,826 bushels in same time last year.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a moderate supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday last, the best qualities of which commanded former rates; but secondary sorts were 1s to 2s per qr cheaper, and foreign declined about as much in most sorts, with a good steady sale. The imports consisted of 455 qrs from Ancona, 750 qrs from Bordeaux, 1,800 qrs from Burgos, 510 qrs from Dantzig, 1,020 qrs from the East Indies, 2,800 qrs from Enos, 8,430 qrs from Galatz, 1,620 qrs from Genoa, 3,879 qrs from Hamburg, 1,679 qrs from Harlingen, 337 qrs from Jaffa, 3,500 qrs from Kertche, 1,270 qrs from Lisbon, 950 qrs from Malta, 5,623 qrs from Marseilles, 2,730 qrs from Mytilene, 811 qrs from New York, 10,205 qrs from Odessa, 860 qrs from Oporto, 287 qrs from Philadelphia, 3,087 qrs from Rostock, 288 qrs from Rotterdam, 1,400 qrs from Samsoun, 2,720 qrs from Seville, 463 qrs from Sines, 1,778 qrs from Smyrna, 550 qrs from Stettin, 1,380 qrs from Stralsund, 2,250 qrs from Taganrog, 1,100 qrs from Trieste, 4,860 qrs from Volo, 700 qrs from Wismar, and 880 qrs from Wolgast, making the liberal total of 67,726 qrs. Of flour, from our coast there were 1,163 sacks, from Ireland 50 sacks, by the Eastern Counties 6,799 sacks, by the Great Northern 1,162 sacks, from foreign ports 5,597 sacks and 29,980 barrels. The trade for this article was nearly the same as to price of all fine fresh qualities, with rather more disposition to secure the best brands of American. Barley was much the same in value and demand. From our own coast there were only 275 qrs oats, from Scotland 125 qrs, from Ireland 28,332 qrs, and from foreign ports 7,376 qrs. There was a tolerably good demand for all fine qualities, but for inferior parcels a reduction of 6d per qr was in some instances submitted to.

The imports at Liverpool were very large on Tuesday, mostly from the United States, consisting of 21,870 qrs wheat, 61,455 qrs Indian corn, 100,804 barrels and 3,685 sacks flour; and, notwithstanding this great addition, a large business was transacted to distant country buyers at prices showing an upward tendency. Wheat commanded extreme prices, and the best American flour was 6d per barrel dearer. Indian corn advanced 1s to 1s 6d per qr.

The imports at Hull have fallen off, and the farmers brought forward a very small quantity of wheat, for which they obtained fully as much money: average, 81s per qr on 588 qrs. The recent arrival of foreign has been well cleared off that market.

There was a limited supply of wheat at Leeds; business was limited to foreign samples, these being offered cheaper than English, and prices generally must be quoted 1s to 2s per qr lower: average, 83s 3d on 844 qrs.

There were very limited deliveries of wheat from the farmers at Ipswich, for which fully as much money was paid, and demand good: average, 80s 7d on 592 qrs. Foreign wheat finds its way now to that port. An extensive sale was experienced at nearly former prices.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were very short, and those of foreign quite limited. There was a steady demand for wheat at the full prices of Monday for all good qualities. Barley met little inquiry. The advance of 10s per qr in the duty on malt has stopped sales of malting qualities. Oats were in good request at quite as high rates.

The Scotch markets have been dull and drooping during the week. At Edinburg, there was a full supply of all grain from the farmers, and wheat met a slow sale at a reduction of 2s per qr generally: average 74s 4d on 952 qrs. The imports of foreign consisted of 5,843 qrs wheat, 4,394 qrs barley, 500 qrs oats 187 qrs beans, 1,440 qrs pease, 26 qrs linseed, and 597 sacks flour. Wheat was offered at 1s to 2s per qr decline, without bringing buyers forward, except for small parcels to supply their immediate wants. Barley was unsaleable on account of the proposed change in the malt and spirit duty. Oats were quite as dear. There were moderate imports both up the Clyde and at Grangemouth for Glasgow; the wheat trade has ruled very dull, and all but extra qualities have declined 1s to 1s 6d per qr, and flour has given way 6d to 1s per sack and barrel.

At Birmingham on Thursday the supply of wheat was fair, and the millers purchased it steadily at its previous value: average, 77s 6d on 722 qrs.

There was a moderate quantity of wheat brought forward at Bristol, which met a slow sale, at lower rates for all except fine qualities: average, 68s 9d on 259 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Newbury were large. There was a good demand, at 2s per qr advance in price: average, 79s 6d on 653 qrs.

Uxbridge market was better supplied with wheat, and the millers took it off steadily, at previous rates: average, 86s 5d on 372 qrs.

The weekly averages were 79s 9d on 66,511 qrs wheat, 37s on 21,259 qrs barley, 28s 8d on 14,821 qrs oats, 47s 4d on 193 qrs rye, 47s 10d on 4,961 qrs beans, and 44s 9d on 888 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were limited fresh arrivals of English grain and the imports of foreign have been to a moderate extent this week. The small quantity of English on sale was taken off at Monday's prices, and there was a tolerably good sale of foreign to country buyers, the finer qualities, whether from the Baltic or Black Sea, realised previous rates. Flour was steady in value and demand. The sale of malting barley may be considered as at an end for this season, and the finer qualities must settle down to prices suitable for the distillery; other sorts will go off for grinding purposes; no maltster wants any more for the present, as the increase of 10s per quarter on the malt duty has stopped his working beyond what is already in process of manufacture, and of course he demands 10s per qr advance on his article. The metropolitan brewers have a large stock of beer, but may put up the price of this beverage immediately. There has been a tolerably good business transacted in oats, and prices are well supported from both the large dealers and consumers. The want of the Russian supplies will be felt throughout the season, and high prices must be reckoned on for some time to come.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	2,312 at	82	2
Barley	2,396	37	3
Oats	2,249	31	5
Rye	...	...	
Beans	327	45	9
Peas	72	47	6

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Malt. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.	Flour.
English	1,320	1,460	5,010	630	560 sacks
Irish	...	...	...	5,870	... —
Foreign	16,210	7,650	...	9,170	2,600 — 2,080 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH. Per quarter.

		s	s			s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red	76	84		White	89	96
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, do.	74	80		Do	...	...
Rye	Old	49s	50s	New		50	52
Barley	Grinding	36	38		Distilling	38	40
Malt	Brown	58	60		Paleship	64	70
Beans	New large ticks	41	45		Harrow	50	52
	Old do	47	48		Do	54	56
Peas	Grey	46	48		Maple	49	50
	White, old	52	54		Boilers	55	56
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	28	30		Short small	31	32
	Scotch, Angus and Ross feed					33	34
	Banff, Peterhead, and Aberdeenshire feed					32	33
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black					...	...
	Do, Galway 26s 27s, Dublin & Wexford feed	29	31				
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	32	34				
	Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	31	32				
Flour	Irish, per sack—s —s, Norfolk, &c.	50	55				
Tares	Spring	56	64				

						s	s
Wheat	Dantzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white					72	86
	Do do mixed and red					76	82
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red					80	82
	Silesian, red 76s 80s, white					83	84
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do					73	78
	Do do do, red					74	76
	Polish Odessa					70	74
	Russian, hard	70s	78s		Soft	69	74
	Rhine, red	78	82		Old	78	92
	Canadian, red	76	81		White	90	96
	Italian and Tuscan, do	...	...		Do	...	...
	Egyptian	56	57		Fine	89	66
Maize	Yellow	48	50		White	48	50
Barley	Grinding	34	38		Malting	40	42
Beans	Ticks	44	46		Small	52	56
Peas	White 54s 55s, fine boilers	58	60		Maple	48	50
Oats	Dutch brew and thick					29	32
	Russian feed					30	31
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed					29	33
Flour	Dantzig, per barrel —s —s, American					38	43
Tares	Large Gore 60s 64s, old 50s 56s, new					54	56

SEEDS.

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 62s 63s, Odessa	62.	70s	Sowing		65	70
Rapeseed	Per last of foreign 32l 35l, English	33l	34l	Fine new		35l	36l
Hempseed	Per qr large	41	42	Small		36	38
Canaryseed	Per qr new 54s 56s Carraway per cwt	42	48	Trefoil	Wet	28	32
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	12	14	White		12	15
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new	54	72	Red		45	55
	— Foreign do. do.	52	74	Do		38	52
Trefoil	— Foreign	24	28	Choice		29	30
Linseed cake, foreign	Per ton	10l 0s to 12l 10s		English, per ton		11l 0s to 11l	10
Rape do do	—	7l 0s to 7l 5s,		Do	—	7l 0s to 7l	5

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets, see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The sudden alteration in the duties, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, quite unsettled the market at the opening, but subsequently there was a more steady demand, when importers accepted a decline in prices, equal to about half the additional 15 per cent. charged on the present scale. Quotations which are duty paid consequently show an advance of not more than 6d to 1s upon most descriptions.

Duty on and after the 5th of July next to be as follows:—	s	d	Under the late scale (when the duties would have been equalled on 5th July next:)—	s	d
Refined, or equal to	16	0	Refined, or equal to	15	4
White clayed	14	0	White clayed	11	8
Brown clayed	12	0	Brown clayed	13	6
Muscovado	11	0	Muscovado	10	6
Molasses	4	6	Molasses	3	9

Upon the present duty an additional 15 per cent. is to be charged at once until the above period.

About 1,149 hhds West India were sold to yesterday (Thursday), including 264 hhds 15 tierces Barbadoes by auction, at 35s 6d to 40s 6d for middling to fine yellow, with grains at 39s 6d. Arrivals of sugar have been to a moderate extent since the 5th inst. The deliveries in the United Kingdom for home consumption are about 1,000 tons less than last year's, while for export there is a slight increase. Imports exhibit an excess of 14,000 tons, leaving the stock on the 1st inst. 79,000 tons, against 83,000 tons at corresponding period of 1853. Stock in London on the 6th inst. 44,750 tons, against 52,700 tons. Accounts from Havana to 21st April have been received. The market had become quiet with a continued large stock, and shipments from 1st January were 24,000 boxes in excess of the previous season's.

Mauritius.—On Tuesday, 10,702 bags were all withdrawn, importers requiring prices equivalent to the alteration in the duty. On the following day 4,508 bags sold, the difference of 1s 6d on the duty being nearly divided with the trade: low to fine yellow, 34s to 38s; grey, 34s to 36s; brown, 32s to 34s per cwt.

Madras.—6,939 bags were about one-third disposed of upon the same terms as above for grocery kinds, which ranged from 36s to 38s 6d per cwt.

Manilla.—3,879 bags low brown were bought in at 31s 6d to 32s per cwt.

Foreign.—Yesterday, 272 hhds 130 barrels Porto Rico in public sale brought 26s to 42s for middling to fine yellow. At commencement of the week a cargo of 1,900 boxes yellow Havana sold at 23s for Bristol, No. 13.

Refined. — The increased duties intended to be charged upon foreign sugars has caused the refiners to demand an advance of 1s, and brown goods are now quoted 42s to 45s 6d, at which, however, the demand is not at all active. Bastards have sold at that improvement. Dutch crushed and loaves are dull from the same cause, the partial demand for consumption last noticed having subsided. Bonded goods for export are inactive, and English crushed cannot be quoted above 31s per cwt.

COCOA is firm but rather quiet. 250 bags Trinidad were only partly sold good red, 38s; good grey to mid red, 34s to 36s. 100 bags Bahia brought 27s for good. The stock of W.I. is 255 casks 7,567 bags, &c., against 252 casks 9,600 bags, &c., at corresponding date last year. Deliveries are steady, although 1,000 bags, &c., smaller than in 1853.

COFFEE.—Transactions have again been upon a very small scale, and supplies of Ceylon continue to arrive freely. Importers not having pressed sales, prices are much the same as last quoted. About 100 bags native Ceylon sold at 44s to 44s 3d, being rather easier. Nothing worth notice has been done in plantation. 180 barrels and bags Jamaica brought 49s to 55s 6d for good to fine fine ordinary. Mocha and other kinds have been exceedingly quiet. The total stock of coffee in the Dutch ports on 1st inst. was 521,228 bags, against 455,348 bags last year.

TEA.—The public sales were brought to a conclusion on Monday; the improvement last reported being generally maintained. Of the total quantity submitted, 42,802 pkgs, about 23 to 25,000 pkgs sold in the room, besides a good many parcels placed by private contract. The market has since been quiet, with very little business passing in most descriptions, and arrivals are still large. The stock on 1st instant for the United Kingdom was 68,044,000 lbs, against 66,035,000 lbs last year. Further public sales are fixed for the 18th inst.

RICE.—Sales to a moderate extent have been effected in East India at a further decline of 6d. Of 7,047 bags 5,680 pockets Bengal by auction, very little sold: mid to good white, 12s to 13s; cargo, 10s. Privately, several hundred tons have changed hands: Bengal, to arrive, 13s 3d for good; on the spot, 12s 3d to 13s 3d, according to quality and condition.

SPICES.—45 pkgs limed nutmegs of indirect import sold at low prices: low small to middling, 1s 3d to 2s; 42 cases Batavia were chiefly taken in, a few lots good brown selling at 2s 8d. 25 pkgs mace went fully 1d cheaper: good, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; low to middling, 1s 8d to 2s 2d; 29 cases Batavia were held above the market value. 150 bags Zanzibar cloves sold steadily at 5¼d to 5¾d. Pimento is quite ¼d lower: 1,095 bags were only partly sold at 5¼d to 5¾d for middling to good quality. The market for black pepper continues dull, and 1,986 bags were all bought in: Malabar, half-heavy greyish to good half-heavy, 4¼d to 5¼d. 31 bags Singapore white sold at 8¾d to 8¾d per lb, being ¼d to ½d cheaper. 63 bris Jamaica ginger went at 43s to 52s per cwt for ordinary to middling quality.

SAGO.—88 boxes pearl were sold at 18s per cwt for large grain.

RUM.—The contract advertised by Government for the 18th inst. has given rather more firmness to the market, but prices do not show any improvement. Proof Leewards have this week sold at 2s 4d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—Prices have again advanced after further fluctuations, and the market is still rather unsettled. Above 1,200 tons Bengal are reported sold to arrive, the last quotation yesterday being 42s to 42s 6d. Besides some parcels on the spot. 4,342 bags in public sale were partly disposed of at 1s to 1s 6d above the lowest rates of last week: refrac 8½ to 12, 39s 6d to 41s 6d. Subsequently good quality was sold at 40s 6d to 41s per cwt. There were 587 tons landed last week and only 85 tons delivered, leaving the stock on 6th inst. 4,067 tons, against 2,869 tons and 1,542 tons in the two preceding years.

NITRATE SODA is dull, and business has been done as low as 17s 6d per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—The few sales made have been at easier rates. 221 bags Mexican were about half disposed of: silvers, middling to fair, 3s 6d to 3s 7d per cwt. Last week the deliveries amounted to 406 serons, but are still much smaller than in 1853. Stock on 6th inst. 5,077 serons, against 9,907 serons.

DYESTUFFS.—The sales have been limited. Catch is inactive at last week's rates. Gambier flat and lower: the present quotation remains 25s. There have not been any further public sales of safflower. Turmeric is quiet.

DRUGS.—Nothing has been done by private treaty this week, and all kinds of produce are as dull as possible. Gum Olibanum is again easier, having sold at 23s to 36s for ordinary to good. Iodine is easier. Tartaric acid 1s 9½d per lb.

INDIA RUBBER.—Good East India sold at 11d, but the market is quiet.

METALS, influenced by the advance in the rate of discount and general dull state of trade, are devoid of animation. All kinds of iron keep steady. Scotch pig closed yesterday with sellers at 82s 6d cash, for mixed Nos. Spelter is steady at 23l; all the business has been reported a shade under. East India tin is again flat: Straits, 115s; Banca, 127s. Lead quiet, and prices rather lower.

HEMP.—Petersburg clean has been unsettled. The Government had not accepted the tenders made under the contract up to yesterday. Manilla is quiet, and the quotations almost nominal. There have not been any further public sales of jute, and the market is quiet. Coir goods steady. Ceylon yarn sold at 25s per cwt for coarse.

LINSEED.—The consumptive demand is very limited, but with light supplies, no material change in prices has occurred. Black Sea and Bombay are quoted 66s to 70s per quarter on the spot.

OIL.—There has been a very limited amount of business done in most kinds of common fish at last week's rates. Pale seal is held at 42l per tun. Linseed has been flat at 6d to 9d decline, closing yesterday at 39s on the spot, and 6d less for cash. Rape is 6d to 1s lower, and dull: foreign refined, 45s to 45s 6d; brown, 41s 6d to 42s. Cocoa-nut has been almost neglected, and the nearest value is 50s to 51s. Palm is rather easier, owing to the depression of tallow.

TURPENTINE.—Spirits continue dull, with heavy arrivals from America, and the trade are largely stocked. English cannot be quoted above 40s; American 41s 6d to 42s per cwt.

TALLOW.—Rather an important decline has been established this week on account of the prospects of a larger supply than expected through neutral ports. Yesterday there were sellers of Petersburg Y.C. at 62s 6d on the spot, and 64s was the nominal value for arrival in August. Town tallow is in moderate supply, and melters are, as for some time past, making sales freely rather under the price of foreign.

PARTICULARS of TALLOW—Monday, May 8.

	1852	1853	1854
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day	43,239	24,364	35,811
Delivered last week	1,375	1,698	849
Do. since 1st June	100,105	99,689	90,590
Arrived last week	1,618	854	2,468
Do. since 1st June	106,810	83,425	103,086
Price of YC this day	36s 6d	47s 4/3	64s 3d
Do. Town	38s 9d	49s 3d	64s 9d

The arrivals last week comprised—110 casks from St Petersburg, 366 from Australia, 936 casks from South America, and 1,056 from other places—total, 2,468 casks.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was firmer to-day, and in some instances prices showed a slight recovery. A steady business was done in British West India, sales for the week being 1,630 hhds, &c., including 481 to-day. Crystallised Demerara brought 36s 6d to 41s 6d. Barbadoes as quoted on Tuesday. Mauritius—6,438 bags were nearly all disposed of, and in some instances prices ruled rather higher than previously quoted. Bengal—251 bags brought 32s to 34s 6d for Date yellow; middling to good brown, 29s. Madras—492 bags soft brown realised 30s to 30s 6d. Foreign—50 hhds 100 bris good to fine St Croix part sold from 39s 6d to 42s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—234 casks 129 bris and bags plantation partly sold at rather lower rates, chiefly from 54s to 64s for low middling to good. 750 pkgs Mocha were chiefly bought in above the market value: long berry sold at 70s to 71s.

COCOA.—166 bags Trinidad sold at previous rates.

CLOVES.—351 bags Zanzibar sold at 5¾d to 5¾d per lb, but the quality was very good.

RICE.—1,357 bags 1,000 pockets Bengal were bought in.

COCHINEAL.—194 bags partly sold at fully 1d decline: Mexican blacks 3s 8d; silvers, 3s 6d; Teneriffe blacks, 3s 7d to 3s 10d; small Honduras ditto chiefly taken in above the market value.

DYESTUFFS, &c.—E.I. gum Arabic sold very cheap to-day. Bengal turmeric was taken in at 11s to 11s 6d; Cape argol sold at 78s 6d to 80s for fine white.

GUTTA PERCHA.—32 tons were bought in at 1s 1d to 1s 3d.

SHELLS.—127 cases Bombay mother-o'-pearl were chiefly bought in at high prices.

OIL.—55 tuns colonial sperm by auction were partly sold at 105l to 110l per tun for low to good. Cocoa-nut went quite 1l lower in public sale.

TALLOW declined to 61s 6d for Y.C. The public sales went off at a proportionate reduction. 420 casks Australian one-third part sold: beef, 54s 6d to 56s 6d; sheep, 55s 6d to 62s. 14 casks South American sold at 57s 9d to 58s; and 37 casks sundries at market prices. Town-melted is 2s 9d lower.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market opened on Monday dull. 5,000 titlers were sold at 44s. On Tuesday, after the Chancellor of the Exchequer's sugar duties were made known, more animation in the market was displayed. 1s to 1s 6d advance was asked by the refiners, but in no instance was 1s advance obtained except for the above titlers, which were resold at 45s. For pieces and bastards 1s to 1s 6d advance has been paid. Treacle 6d to 1s higher. In Holland, sugars remain firm. 6d advance is asked for Belgian loaves for delivery here in June next, but no business doing.

GREEN FRUIT.—A dull market and weather against consumption. A parcel oranges, per Lisbon steamer, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, barely sustained the price obtained last week. A cargo of Smyrna nuts, as well as one Barcelona to hand; little inquiry for either. The stock of lemons is reduced, and fine weather would enhance the price.

DRY FRUIT.—A sudden demand by grocers for finest 1851 currants has occasioned this week an advance in that sort of 10s per cwt, several sales having been made at 100s. Low 1851 and good to fine 1852 and 1853 are pressed for offers, but are difficult of sale. Clearances both of currants and raisins are large. More business doing in Valentia raisins at quotations.

SEEDS.—The demand for most descriptions of seeds is inactive, at the quotations of last week. For linseed and linseed cake the inquiry is limited, but prices firm.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is not any worse than it was last week, but it continues very languid, and prices are scarcely supported on any description of wool.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool, which commenced on the 11th inst., are going on at much the same prices as last sales, and the attendance of buyers is very good.

FLAX remains quiet.

HEMP very quiet. The Government have not yet given their promised reply to the tenders made on Tuesday last.

COTTON.—The transactions have been limited and the market dull, but without change in prices. Yesterday 2,100 bales Madras, 300 Surat, and 100 Bengal were offered at public sale. Of the Madras, 280 bales; ordinary Northern and Western were sold at 2¾d to 2¾d; the remainder, which was Tinnivelly, was bought in for want of buyers, 100 fully fair Tinnivelly being sold after the sale at 4d per lb. The Bengals and Surats were all sold, say Surats, 3d to 3¼d, middling to middling fair; Bengal, 2¼d to 2¾d ordinary, being a decline of about ¼d. Sales of cotton wool from May 5 to May 11, inclusive:—400 bales Surat, at 3¼d to 4¼d for middling to good; 300 bales Madras, at 3¾d to 4¼d for middling fair good Tinnivelly.

SILK.—The market has continued dull, except in the lower class of China silk chiefly for export.

TOBACCO.—The market has remained steady for all descriptions suitable for home trade. Sales have been made to some extent for exportation at prices in some instances in favour of buyers.

TIMBER.—The wood market is very flat. At the foreign ports of shipment great expectation has been raised that English buyers could give whatever was demanded, while the consumption was large and some Russian ports were to be closed. This has not been felt in the same degree here, but rather a retrograde movement on the opening of the war, and much indisposition to operate for the season's importation. Though prices are steady, very little is doing and, the market will not bear pressure.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—During the past week a fair amount of business, for the season of the year, has existed, but there has not been the slightest advance in prices. In raw goods very little movement has occurred; the prices demanded by importers do not at all comport with the present value of the manufactured articles.

METALS.—Copper is in fair demand. Tin has been more inquired for, notwithstanding which, the price has been reduced 5l per ton by the trade. Lead and spelter are very quiet. Iron of all descriptions, both manufactured and pig, are in request and prices firm.

BARK.—English (per load of 45 cwt. delivered in London), 13l to 15s Coppice, 13l to 15l; Dutch (per ton), 5l to 5l 10s; Hamburg, 4l 10s to 5l 10 Antwerp, tree, 5l 15s to 6l 5s; do. Coppice, 5l 10s to 6l.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening:—

		s	d
Town tallow	per cwt	61	9
Fat by ditto		3	3¼
Yellow Russian candle		63	0
Melted stuff		44	0
Rough ditto		28	6
Graves		18	0
Good drogs		3	0

PROVISIONS.

The stock of bacon reducing fast. Not a bale of prime fresh bacon to be bought landed. The Dublin in to-day with 1,600 bales much wanted. Some parcels by her made 65s on board. In foreign butter we have a drop of 4s to 6s per cwt for all the middling kinds.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1852	8,027	2,905	4,724	2,697
1853	334	1,999	4,432	2,299
1854	620	1,514	2,528	2,117

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	1,779
Foreign do.	16,926
Bale Bacon	1,450

MONDAY, May 8.—For the time of year, the imports of foreign stock continue on a very moderate scale. Last week they amounted to 1,122 head, against 3,474 in the corresponding week in 1853; 2,072 in 1852; 1,923 in 1851; 1,435 in 1850; 1,436 in 1849; 2,434 in 1848; and 1,925 in 1847.

Amongst the foreign stock on offer in to-day's market were nearly 200 oxen from Spain. With Dutch stock, we were but moderately supplied.

The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were good as to number, but there was a slight falling off in their general weight and condition compared with some previous weeks. Although the attendance of buyers was rather extensive, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs. The top figure for the best Scots was 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,900 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 642 horned and polled Scots.

The supply of all breeds of sheep was very moderate. As nearly the whole of that description of stock is arriving out of wool, our quotations refer to shorn sheep only.

The mutton trade was decidedly active, and the quotations were from 2d to, in some instances, 4d per 8 lbs higher than on Monday last. Downs, out of the wool, realised from 4s 10d to 5s per 8 lbs.

There was a very limited inquiry for lambs, at Friday's decline in price of 4d per 8 lbs. The highest figure was 6s 8d per 8 lbs.

Calves were in fair average supply and sluggish request, at Friday's depression of 2d per 8 lbs.

SUPPLIES.

	May 10, 1852.	May 9, 1853.	May 8, 1854.
Beasts	4,193	4,668	4,815
Sheep	25,540	23,250	21,230
Calves	231	263	229
Pigs	365	435	280

FRIDAY, May 12.—To-day's market was liberally supplied with most breeds of beasts, the quality of which was by no means first-rate. The trade was in a very inactive state, at Monday's decline in the quotations. We were well supplied with sheep, in which a good business was transacted, at very full prices. There was an improved inquiry for lambs, the value of which was well supported. Prime small calves were scarce, and quite as dear as last week.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	0	to 3	2	Inferior sheep	3	6	to 3	8
Second quality do	3	4	3	6	Second quality sheep	3	10	4	4
Prime large oxen	3	8	4	0	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	6	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	2	4	4	Southdowns	4	10	5	0
Large coarse calves	4	4	5	0	Ditto out of the wool	5	0	0	0
Prime small do	5	2	5	6	Large hogs	3	0	4	2
Sucking Calves	5	2	0	28	Small porkers	4	4	4	8
Lambs	5	2	6	8	Quarter old Pigs	20	0	27	0

Total supply—Beasts, 1,062; sheep, 8,432; calves, 299; pigs, 300. Foreign supply—Beasts, 200; sheep, 190; calves, 201.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, May 8.—The late advance in the value of meat having brought forward large supplies from the provinces, our markets are dull.

FRIDAY, May 12.—A full average business was transacted as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		d	s	d	s
Inferior beef	2	10	to 3	2	Mutton, inferior	3	8	to 3	10
Do middling	3	6	3	8	— middling	4	0	4	6
Prime large	3	8	3	10	— prime	4	8	4	10
Prime small	3	10	4	0	Large pork	3	4	4	4
Veal	3	10	5	2	Small pork	4	4	4	8

Lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 4d.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, May 8.—During the past week the arrivals coastwise have been very limited, owing to contrary winds; and a further improvement in prices has taken place. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 140s to 180s; Forfarshire ditto, 120s to 150s; Perthshire ditto, 120s to 140s; Fifeshire ditto, 120s to 140s; Reds and Cups, 110s to 130s; Rhenish Whites, 110s to 120s; Irish ditto, 110s to 120s per ton.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Thursday, May 11.—The supplies at this market still continue very short, and trade dull, at the annexed quotations:—Kent and Essex Regents, 130s to 160s; York ditto, 140s to 170s; Scotch ditto, 150s to 180s; ditto Cups, 110s to 130s; Irish whites, 110s to 120s; foreign, 100s to 110s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—Old meadow hay, 90s to 100s; inferior ditto, 55s to 75s; old clover, 100s to 110s; inferior ditto, 80s to 90s; wheat straw, 40s to 44s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 103s to 105s; inferior ditto, 75s to 85s; superior clover, 118s to 120s; inferior ditto, 90s to 100s; straw, 32s to 42s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a full supply at this market to-day, and a fair trade at the undermentioned prices:—Old hay, from 95s to 105s; new ditto, 50s to 90s; old clover, 110s to 126s: new ditto, 40s to 120s; straw, 32s to 36s per load.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, May 8.—The recent improvement in our market has been maintained during the past week, and many lots of Middle and East Kent hops have been cleared off, as merchants have been more disposed to purchase. The trade in other descriptions remains about the same.

FRIDAY, May 12.—Good and fine hops are scarce, and quite as dear as last week. In all other kinds only a limited business is doing. Mid and East Kent pockets, 5*l* 6s to 8*l*; Weald of Kent ditto, 5*l* to 6*l* 10s; Sussex ditto, 5*l* 5s to 6*l* 6s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, May 8.—Carr's Hartley 19s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 19s 6d—Holywell 19s—Old Adairs 17s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 19s 6d—Walker's Primrose 17s 6d Wall's-end:—Hilda 19s 6d—Belmont 20s 6d—Hetton 21s—Hetton Lyons 20s 6d—Haswell 21s—Lambton 21s—Russell's Hetton 21s—Denison 19s 6d—Hartlepool 21s—Heugh Hall 20s—South Kelloe 20s—Tees 21s—Thornley 20s 6d—Whitworth 19s—Gray's West Hartley 19s 6d—Kilgetty Anthracite Steam 30s—Kilgetty Stone 41s.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.—Hasting's Hartley 19s 6d—Holywell 18s 9d—Tanfield Moor 18s 3d—Walker Primrose 17s 3d. Wall's-end:—Gosforth 19s 6d—Eden Main 20s—Braddyll 20s 6d—Hetton 21s—Kepier Grange 20s—Lambton 20s 6d—Russell's Hetton 19s 6d—Heugh Hall 20s—South Kelloe 20s—Cowpen 20s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A steady moderate business is doing without change in prices. The result of the public sales, which commence in London to-day, is looked forward to with much interest.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The demand for Staffordshire manufactured iron is still extensive and prices are generally well maintained. Welsh bars have also been in more request, and are something firmer. The shipments of Scotch pig iron continue large with decreasing stocks, and prices have been well supported in consequence. Little doing in other metals, which are generally without change.

CORN.

There has been a large attendance here to-day. Wheat was in good request, at an advance of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs. Flour sold readily at an improvement of 6d to 1s per brl. The demand for Indian corn was not so active as on Tuesday, still the advance quoted on that day was maintained. Oats and oatmeal fully as dear, and in fair request. No change in any other article.

The Gazette.

Friday, May 5.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Stanton and Beard, Stratford, Essex, railway contractors—Grane and Scheurmann, late of 86 Newgate street, city, musical warehousemen—M. and J. S. Hammond, Romford, Essex, carpenters—T. W. and R. Whittaker, Foodyke Fen, Lincolnshire, maltsters—Jones and Vick, Birmingham, pin manufacturers—Power and Strickland, Liverpool, ship brokers—E. and F. Togwood, St Neots, Huntingdonshire, and 45 Upper Thames street, City, paper manufacturers—Schofield, and Halliwell, the Smithies, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen manufacturers—Hardwick and Turner, Northampton, shoe manufacturers—Wildblood, Coalough, and Geddard, Burslem, Staffordshire, ornamentors of china—S. Thornely, J. Winchester, and H. Thornely, Liverpool, tailors; so far as regards H. Thornley—Matthews and Fiewellyn, Wild's rents Bermondsey, tanners—May and Roberts, 61 Park street, Grosvenor square, surveyors—Simkinson and Lancaster, Walsall Iron Works, Staffordshire—Wever and Wright, Sheffield, schoolmistresses—J. and W. H. Deykin, Birmingham, button manufacturers—Sanderson and James, jun., 17 Little Britain, City, lithographers—Lowe, Saloway, and Yates, Bridgnorth, carpet manufacturers; so far as regards Low—Bycroft and Hargreaves, Idle, Yorkshire, tinners—S., S. C., and W. A. Sothern, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, booksellers—Gregson and Brien, 13a Cheapside, City, silk warehousemen—Pearson and Earnshaw, Liverpool, coach builders—Wharton and Carlton, Halifax, Yorkshire, boot makers—Vernon and Taylor, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers—J. and H. Youle, Nottingham, timber merchants—J. and F. Crossley, Sowerby bridge, Yorkshire, drysalters—T. and J. Willis, Bradford, Yorkshire, brassfounders—T. R. and W. S. Chalkley, Liverpool, joiners—Flower and Waimough, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, mercers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. S. Rochat, 29 St Martin's lane, watchmaker—first div of 6½d, at 33 Moorgate street, City, on Wednesday, May 10, and two subsequent Wednesdays.

W. Noble, 18 Charles street, St George's-in-the-East, stay manufacturer—second div of 1½d, at 3 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

G. S. Pettitt—first div of 6s 2d, at 3 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

R. Penhatan, Stavarton row, Walworth, draper—first div of 1s 9d, at 3 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

S. J. Lucas, Hingham, Norfolk, grocer—first div of 3s 3d, at Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

F. J. Hensley, 30 Montague place, Russell square, apothecary—first div of 4½d, at 3 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

A. R. Homersham, Russell street, Bermondsey, woolstapler—first div of 3s, at 3 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

W. G. Edghill, 205 High street, Southwark, chinaman—first div of 9d, at 3 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

J. Rollings, Landport, Hampshire, stay manufacturer—first div of 2s 6d, at 3 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

J. Leader, Finsbury pavement, upholsterer—third div of 9d, at 3 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

W. Clunes, Brydges street, Covent garden, pawnbroker—third div of 9-16d, at 3 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, on any Tuesday.

B. N. Dodd, Hetton-le-Hole, Durham, grocer—first div of 3s, at 21 Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday.

E. H. Street, Exeter, cabinet maker—first div of 3s 6½d, at Queen street, Exeter, on any Tuesday or Friday.

W. Sims, Redruth, Cornwall, linendraper—first div of 2s 6d, at Queen street, Exeter, on any Tuesday or Friday.

G. K. Kent, Taunton, somersetshire, plumber—first div of 4s, at Queen street, Exeter, on any Tuesday or Friday.

T. N. Ashman, Yeovil, Somersetshire, currier—a div of 14s, at Queen street, Exeter, on any Tuesday or Friday.

J. Fiddaman, Newark-upon-Trent, currier—first div of 3s 1d, at Middle pavement, Nottingham, on Saturday, May 6, and three subsequent Saturdays.

F. M. Colchester, Gloucester, tailor—a div of 10d, at 1 Park's row, Gloucester, on any day after May 8.

Tuesday, May 9.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sturenberg, Cankrien, and Co., Rotterdam, merchants—T. Wells and Co., Basinghall street, lithographers—Mitchell, Peel, and Co., Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—Peel and Mitchell, Bury, Lancashire, spindle makers—W. and W. H. Mills, Gwennap, Cornwall, boomakers—Kenyon and Haworth, Blackburn, coal dealers—Charlton, Allen, and Co., Mount street, Grosvenor square, upholsterers; as far as regards Wagstaff—Parker and Co., Manchester, commission merchants—Green and Prince Trafalgar square, patent agents—Dubois and Coplestone, Peak terrace, Park road, Regent's park, hosiers—Orchard and Eady, attorneys—Lock and Hardy, London, cabinetmakers—W. T. and J. Chambers, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, grocers—Thomas and Morley, Liverpool, pawnbrokers—Beckingsall and Co., Cheltenham, grocers—Andrews and Edgar, Ashford, Kent, coal merchants—Barker and Co., Todmorden and Walsden, Lancashire, cotton spinners; as far as regards Sutcliffe—J. Walker and Co., Hulshaw moor and Manchester, cotton manufacturers—T. Binney and Co., Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchants; as far as regards T. Binney—Dillon and Hawley, Coventry, dyers—T. Pawcett and T. and J. Nelson, Fire Clay Works, Haltwhistle, Northumberlandshire—Hilton, Spencer, and Co., Manchester, cotton spinners; as far as regards Spencer—Beddoe and Tindal, Bradford, Yorkshire, linendrapers—Chapman and Brown, Sunderland, commission agents—Prince and Soar, Heanor, Derbyshire, lacemakers—Lees and Brooks, Oldham, brickmakers—Fletcher and Hague, Hulme, Lancashire, joiners—Hogg and White, Waltham, Lincolnshire, proprietors of thrashing machines—Robinson and Haynes, Orchard street, Portman square, solicitors—Patent Saucepan Company, Wolverhampton—Slaughter and Gladwish, Mark lane, merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Beggs, Taylor, and Shand, Great Winchester street, merchants—final div of 1 7-10d any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

W. Barnfield, jun., Mark lane, wine merchant—third div of 9½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

W. Bolderston, Liverpool, wholesale grocer—first div of 4½d, on Wednesday, May 17, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

H. Allen, Bristol, chymist—div of 5s, on Wednesday, May 17, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Miller's, Bristol.

J. Malley, Lancaster, silversmith—second div of 1½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

A. Crawford, Warden, Northumberlandshire, paper manufacturer—first and final div of 4½d, any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

L. Davies, Canton street, East India road, shipowner.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Hill and T. C. Lawrence, Lime street, ship agents.
N. J. Cottingham, Argyll place, Regent street, surveyor.
H. Boxall, Guildford, carpenter.
J. J. Wells, Coventry, haberdasher.
J. Featon, Three Colt street, Limehouse, draper.
E. Kitson, Fenchurch street, saddler.
R. Ewin, High street, Islington, upholsterer.
W. Holloway, Watford, Hertfordshire, coal merchant.
J. T. Wigney, Huddersfield and Wakefield, wine merchant.
T. Hind, Sheffield, joiner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION

W. Naismith, Glasgow, bootmaker.

Gazette of last night.

BANKRUPTS.

E. A. Weeks and A. W. G. Weeks, King's road, Chelsea, horticultural builders.
J. T. Shaylor, Saint John street road, and Little Saffron hill, skin dyer.
G. Clifford, Strood, Kent, builder.
W. H. Elkington, King's heath, Worcestershire, brickmaker.
F. Scotson, Aldermanbury, and Malden lane, Southampton street, Strand, tavern and hotel keeper, and victualler.
W. T. Lambert, Jermyn street, St James's, patent medicine vender.
G. Crickmer, Lowestoft, Suffolk, sadler and harness maker.
R. Fairbourn, Preston, wholesale grocer and provision dealer.
J. Green and M. Green, Liverpool, boot and shoe makers.
R. Brevist, Coventry, ironmonger.

COMMERCIAL TIMES
Weekly Price Current.

☞ *The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 5 per cent. to duties, except spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, and timber.

Ashes *duty free*

First sort Pot, U.S.	p cwt	33s	0d	0, 0d
Montreal		32	0	32 6
First sort Pearl, U.S.		33	0	33 6
Montreal		30	0	30 6

Cocoa *duty 1d p lb.*

West India	per cwt	30	0	39 0
Guayaquil		34	0	35 0
Brazil		28	0	30 0

Coffee *duty 3d p lb*

Jamaica, good middling to fine	bond, p cwt	51	0	58 0
fine ord to mid		52	0	60 0
Berbice and Demerara		0	0	0 0
Mocha, garbled		58	0	75 0
ungarbled		50	0	56 0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd		44	0	45 0
plantation, good mid. to fine		62	0	75 0
fine ord. to middling		54	0	61 0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel. pale and mixed		0	0	0 0
Sumatra and Padang		43	0	46 0
Madras and Tellicherry		47	0	65 0
Malabar and Mysore		46	0	52 0
St Domingo		46	0	49 0
Brazil, ord to fine ord		45	0	49 0
fine fine ord to gd mid		0	0	0 0
Costa Rica		48	0	70 0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine		48	0	65 0
fine and fine fine ord		0	0	0 0
ord and good ord		0	0	0 0
Porto Rico & La Guayra		50	0	65 0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat	per lb	0	2½	0 4½
Bengal		0	2¾	0 3½
Madras		0	3½	0 4½
Pernam		0	0	0 0
Bowed Georgia		0	5½	0 6¼
New Orleans		0	0	0 0
Demerara		0	0	0 0
St Domingo		0	0	0 0
Egyptian		0	0	0 0
Smyrna		0	0	0 0

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

COCHINEAL				
Honduras silver	p lb	0	0	0 0
black		0	0	0 0
Mexican silver		0	0	0 0
black		0	0	0 0
LAC DYE—D T		2	0	2 2
B Mirzapore		1	10	1 11
TURMERIC				
Bengal	p cwt	11	6	14 0
Java and Madras		12	0	14 6
China		0	0	0 0
TERRA JAPONICA				
Cutch		45	0	47 0
Gambier		25	0	26 0

Dyewoods *duty free*

		£	s	£ s
BRAZIL WOOD	p ton	39	0	105 0
CAMWOOD		14	0	24 0
FUSTIC, Cuba		9	10	10 0
Jamaica		7	10	7 17
Savanilla		6	15	7 0
St Domingo		0	0	0 0
Zanth		10	10	0 0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy		8	0	8 10
Honduras		0	0	0 0
Jamaica		7	2	7 10
St Domingo		0	0	0 0
NICARAGUA WOOD				
Lima		13	0	14 0
solid		10	0	11 10
small and middling		7	10	9 0
RED SAUNDERS		6	5	6 10
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas		14	0	15 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty* 10s *p cwt*,		3	3	3 3
new		0	0	0 0
old		0	0	0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond		2	13	2 15
bitter		0	0	0 0

Currants, *duty* 15s *per cwt and* 5 *p cent*

Zante & Cephal.	new	1	0	3 0
old		4	0	5 0
Patras, old		3	0	5 0

Figs *duty* 15s *per cwt*

Turkey, new, p cwt	*d p*	2	10	3 15
Spanish		0	0	0 0

Plums *duty* 15s *per cwt*

French	per cwt *d p*	0	0	0 0
Imperial cartoon, new		0	0	0 0

Prunes, *duty* 7s, new *d p* 1 7 1 13

Raisins *duty* 15s *per cwt*

Denia, new, p cwt	*d p*	1	9	1 8
Valentia, new		2	0	2 2
Smyrna, black		1	0	1 10
red and Eleme		2	0	2 8
Sultana, new		4	0	0 0
Muscatel		3	2	4 10

Flax *duty free*

		£	s	£ s
Riga, P T R	perton	0	0	0 0
St Petersburgh, 12 head		0	0	0 0
9 head		0	0	0 0
Friesland		35	0	52 0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburgh, clean, new	per ton	68	0	0 0
outshot		0	0	0 0
half cleaned		0	0	0 0
Riga, Rhine		0	0	0 0
Manilla, *free*		69	0	70 0
East Indian Sunn		18	0	26 0
Jute		23	0	35 0

Hides—Ox & Cow. per lb

B A and M Vid. dry		0	4½	0 5½
Do. & R Grande, salted		0	4½	0 5½
Brazil, dry		0	5	0 7
dry salted		0	4½	0 6½
salted		0	4	4½
Rio, dry		0	5	0 7½
Lima & Valparaiso, dry		0	5½	0 7½
Cape, salted		0	4	0 5½
New South Wales		0	3½	0 4½
New York		0	0	0 0
East India		0	4	0 10
Kips, Russia, dry		0	10½	0 11
S America Horse, p hide		4	6	6 6
German	do	6	0	7 0

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal	per lb	4	9	7 5
Oude		2	2	4 0
Madras		2	3	4 3
Kurpah		1	6	6 4
Manilla		0	0	0 0
Spanish		2	6	6 10

Leather per lb

Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	1	0	1 5
do.	50 65	1	3	1 6
English Butts	16 24	1	3	1 6
do	28 36	1	3	1 10
Foreign do	16 25	1	2	1 5
do	28 36	1	3	1 7
Calf Skins	20 35	1	2	1 10
do	40 60	1	3	2 0
do	80 100	1	1	1 7
Dressing Hides		1	0	1 2
Shaved do		1	1½	1 4
Horse Hides, English		0	9	0 11
do Spanish, per hide		6	0	13 0
Kips, Petersburgh, p cr lb		1	2	1 6
do East India		0	11	1 6½

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts. &c.	lb	1	2	0 0
Bottoms		1	3	0 0
Old		0	12½	0 0
Touch cake,	p ton	£126	0	0 0
Tile		126	0	0 0

IRON per ton

		£		£ s
Bars, &c. British		10	0	0 0
Nail rods		10	10	0 0
Hoops		12	10	0 0
Sheets		13	10	0 0
Pig, No 1, Wales		5	10	5 0
Bars, &c.		8	10	0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde		4	6	0 0
Swedish, in bond		12	10	0 0

LEAD, p ton—Eng. pig 25 0 0 0

sheet		26	0	0 0
red lead		26	10	0 0
white do		30	0	0 0
patent shot		28	10	0 0
Spanish pig, in bond		24	0	0 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kegs 17 10 0 0

in faggots		0	0	0 0

SPELTER, for. per ton 23 0 0 0

TIN *duty free*

English blocks, p ton		119	0	0 0
bars		120	0	0 0
Banca, in bond, nom.		127	0	0 0
Straits do.		115	0	0 0

TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, I C		32s	6d	33s 0d
Coke, I C		27	6	0 0

Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 4s 6d*

British best, *d p*	p cwt	21	0	21 6
Patent		19	6	20 0
B. P. West India		17	0	18 6

Oils—Fish

		£	s	£ s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal	*d p*	42	10	43 0
Yellow		37	0	38 0
Sperm		108	0	110 0
Head matter		108	0	109 0
Cod		39	10	40 0
South Sea		0	0	0 0
Olive, Galipoli	per tun	58	0	60 0
Spanish and Sicily		56	0	56 0
Palm	per ton	47	0	47 10
Cocoa Nut		31	0	32 0
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgm)		45	0	45 10
Linseed		38	10	39 0
Black Sea	*p qr*	67s	6d	68s 0d
St Petersbg Morshank		65	0	65 6
Do cake (English)	per ton	10£	15s	11£ 0s
do Foreign		8	5	11 2½
Rape, do		6	5	0 0

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford		£s	0d	0s 0d
Carlow		0	0	0 0
Cork		0	0	0 0
Limerick		0	0	0 0
Freisland, fresh		58	0	0 0
Kiel and Holstein, fine		96	0	98 0
Leer		90	0	0 0
Bacon, singed—Waterf		64	0	65 0
Limerick		62	0	0 0
Hams—Westphalia		0	0	0 0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder		70	0	74 0
Cork and Belfast do		72	0	0 0
Firkin and keg Irish		64	0	0 0
American & Canadian		0	0	0 0
Cask do do		54	0	56 0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.		65	0	0 0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc		135	0	140 0
Inferior		100	0	0 0
Cheese—Edam		57	0	62 0
Gouda		48	0	54 0
Canter		22	0	24 0
American		0	0	0 0

Rice *duty* 4½*d p cwt,*

Carolina	per cwt	22	0	37 0
Bengal, yellow & white		10	0	13 6
Madras		12	0	12 9
Java and Manilla		11	0	15 0

Sago *duty* 4½*d per cwt.*

Pearl, per cwt		16	6	22 6

Saltpetre. Rough, p cwt 38 0 42 0

English, refined		44	0	45 0

NITRATE OF SODA 17 6 18 6

Seeds

Caraway, new	p cwt	40	0	44 0
Canary	per qr	44	0	48 0
Clover, red	per cwt	44	0	56 0
white		72	0	80 0
Coriander		10	0	14 0
Linseed, foreign	per qr	60	0	72 0
English		64	0	74 0
Mustard, br,	p bush	8	0	12 0
white,		12	0	16 0
Rape per last of 10 qrs		£39	0	£36 0

Silk *duty free*

Surdah	per lb	18	0	20 0
Cossimbuzar		12	0	16 0
Gonatea		11	0	17 0
Comercolly		12	0	20 0
Bauleah, &c.		9	6	14 0
China, Teatlee		12	0	19 6
Taysaam		10	6	16 0
Canton		8	0	12 0
RAWS—Fossombrone		21	0	25 0
Bologna		19	0	21 0
Lombardy		0	0	0 0
Trent		19	0	23 0
Naples		0	0	0 0
Sicilian		0	0	0 0
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24		28	0	29 0
Do 24-26		26	0	27 0
Milan & Bergam, 16-22		27	0	28 0
Do 24-26		25	0	26 0
Do 28-32		24	0	25 0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24		25	0	26 0
Do 24-28		24	0	24 0
BRUTIAS—Short reel		0	0	0 0
Long do		0	0	0 0
PERSIANS		11	6	18 0

Spices. *in bond*

PEPPER, Malabar	p lb	0	4½	0 5½
Eastern		0	4½	0 5½
white		0	8½	1 3
PIMENTO, *duty* 5s, mid. and good		0	5½	0 5½
CINNAMON *duty* 2s *per lb* Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		0 11		1 11
Malabar & Tellicherry		0 9		1 3
CASSIA LIGNEA, *duty* 1*d per lb*,	p cwt	110	0	126 0
CLOVES, *duty* 6d Amboyna and Bencoolen	p lb	0	8	1 1
Bourbon and Zanzibar		0	5½	0 5½
GINGER *duty B.P.* 5s *p cwt, For.* 10s East India com.	p cwt	16	0	19 0
African		15	6	19 0
MACE, *duty* 1s 1 and 2	p lb	2	0	2 8
NUTMEGS, *duty* 1s		1	10	3 10

Spirits—Rum *duty B.P.* 8s 2d *p gall, For.* 15s

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal	bond	4	6	5 0
30 to 35		5	4	5 8
fine marks		6	0	6 6
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P		3	10	4 2
30 to 46		4	7	5 0
Leeward I., P to 5 O P		3	4	3 6
East India, proof		3	2	3 3

Brandy *duty* 15s *p gal*

Vintage of 1st brands	1847	p 10	0hd	10 2
	1848	9	10	10 2
	1849	9	6	9 8
	1850	9	2	9 4
	1851	9	0	9 2
Geneva, common		2	7	2 8
Fine		3	2	3 4
Corn spirits, *duty paid*		10	8	0 0
Malt spirits, ditto		11	0	13 6

Sugar *duty B. P.* 10s *or* 11s 8d *p cwt. For.* 12s, 13s, *or* 14s; *and* 15 *per cent*

British plantation, yellow		24	6	29 6
brown		20	6	23 6
Mauritius, yellow		22	6	27 0
brown		17	0	22 0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white		26	6	29 6
Benares, grey and white		25	0	29 0
Date, yellow		20	0	25 6
ord to fine brown		15	6	19 6
Penang, grey and white		23	6	26 6
brown and yellow		18	0	23 0
Madras, grainy yellow and white		23	0	29 0
brown and soft yellow		17	0	22 6
Siam and China, white		23	0	25 0
brown and yellow		18	6	22 0
Manilla, yellow and grey		20	0	21 0
brown		17	0	19 0
Java, grey and white		24	0	27 0
brown and yellow		18	0	23 6
Havana, white		25	6	28 0
brown and yellow		19	6	25 6
Brazil, grey and white		21	0	26 0
brown and yellow		18	0	20 6
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine		19	0	28 0

REFINED *duty Br.* 13s 4d, *For.* 17s 4d

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, *bastards* 10s

Doloaves, 6 to 10 lb	*free*	50s	0d	51s 0d
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb		47	6	49 0
Titlers, equal to stand		46	0	47 0
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb		45	0	0 0
Wet lumps		42	0	43 0
Pieces		37	0	41 6
Bastards		29	6	35 0
Treacle		17	0	20 0

In bd, Turkey 1vs, 1 to 4 lb 43 0 45 0

6 lb loaves	36	0	0 0
10 lb do	35	0	0 0
14 lb do	33	0	0 0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb	32	6	0 0
Lumps, 40 to 42 lb	32	0	0 0
Crushed	31	6	0 0
No. 2	0	0	0 0

SUGAR—REF. *cont.*

Dutch superior	31	6	0 0
No. 1	27	6	0 0
No. 2 and 3	26	0	0 0
Belgian crushed, No. 1	27	6	0 0
No. 2	26	0	0 0
Pieces, &c.	25	0	25 0
Bastards	23	0	24 0
Treacle	15	0	0 0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 1*d*, *For.* 1s 6*d p cwt*

N. Amer. melted, p cwt	64	0	63 0
St Petersburgh, 1st Y C	64	0	0 0
N. S. Wales	59	0	61 0

Tar—Stockholm, p brl 37 0 38 0

Archangel 30 0 0

Tea *duty* 1s 6*d per lb*

Congou, com to but mid	0	11½	0 11½
ra. str. and str. blk.	1	0½	1 1½
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	6	1 10
Souchong, but mid to fine	1	2	2 6
Pekoe, flowery	1	4	3 8
scented	0	0	0 0
Oolong	1	2	2 6
Hyson Skin	0	0	0 0
Twankay	0	0	0 0
Hyson, common	1	4	1 6
middling to good	1	8	1 11
fine	2	0	2 6
Young Hyson, Canton	1	2	1 3
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	5	1 6
Gunpowder, Canton	1	1	1 4
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	6	1 6
Imperial	1	1	1 4

Timber

Duty, foreign 7s 6d, *B.P.* 1s *per load.*		£ s	£ s
Dantzic and Memel fir	67	0 to	95 0
Riga	—	90 0 —	95 0
Swedish	—	67 0 —	75 0
Canada red pine	—	75 0 —	105 0
— yellow pine	—	75 0 —	130 0
New Brunswick do. large	—	0 —	0 0
— do. small	—	0 —	0 0
Quebec oak		120 0 —	180 0
Baltic —		100 0 —	140 0
African — *duty free*		180 0 —	220 0
Indian teake *duty free*		270 0 —	290 0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each		65 0 —	95 0

Deals, *duty foreign* 10s, *B.P.* 2s *per load.*

Norway per 120 of 12ft.		£28 to	£33
Swedish — 14ft		30 —	32
Russian, Petersburg standard		18 —	23
Canada 1st pine		19½ —	22
— 2nd		15½ —	17
— spruce, per 120 12ft		20 —	25
Dantzic deck, each		20s to	30s
Staves *free*			
Baltic per mille		£170 to	230
Quebec —		70 —	90

Tobacco *duty* 3s *per lb*

Maryland, per lb, *bond*		0	3½	0 5
Virginia leaf		0	2s	0 3
— stript		0	3	0 11
Kentucky leaf		0	3½	0 7
— stript		0	8	0 10
Negrohead		0	6	1 2
Columbian leaf		0	12	1 6
Havana		1	0	5 0
Havana cigars, 8*d duty* 9s		7	0	14 0

Turpentine *duty For. Spirits*

Rough	per cwt *d p*	10	0	10 6
Eng. Spirits, without ckg		43	0	0 0
Foreign do., with casks		41	6	47 0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb.

Fleeces, So. Down hogs		13l	0s	13l 10
Half-bred hogs		13	0	14 0
Kent fleeces		12	0	12 10
S. Down ewes & wethers		12	0	13 0
Leicester do		12	0	12 10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock		16	0	17 0
Prime and picklock		15	0	15 10
Choice		14	0	14 0
Super		13	0	14 0
Combing—Wethermat		16	0	16 10
Picklock		15	0	15 10
Common		14	0	14 10
Hog matching		17	0	17 10
Picklock matching		15	0	15 10
Super do		14	0	14 10

FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb

Spanish		s	d	s d
Leonesa, R's, P's, & S		1	3	1 4
Segovia		1	1	1 2
Caceres		1	0	1 2
Soria		1	0	1 1
Seville		0	10	1 0
German, 1st and 2d Elect		3	1	3 4
Saxon, prima		2	2	2 10
and secunda		1	10	2 2
Prussian tertia		1	6	1 9
Moravian, Electoral		3	4	4 10
Bohemian, prima		2	7	3 1
and secunda		2	0	2 6
Hungarian tertia		1	7	1 10
Lamb's		1	1	1 10

Australian and V D L

Combing and Clothing	0	11½	2 2½
Lambs	1	0	1 4
Locks and Pieces	0	6½	1 5
Grease	0	7	1 3½
Skin and Slips	0	7½	1 7

S. Australian & Swan River

Combing and Clothing	1	0	1 7
Lambs	1	0½	1 7½
Locks and Pieces	0	7	1 3½
Grease	0	7	1 4½
Skin and Slips	0	8½	1 5

Cape—Average Flocks

Combing and Clothing	0	7½	1 11
Lambs	1	0	1 6½
Locks and Pieces	0	8½	1 2
Grease	0	7	1 0½

Wine *duty* 5s 6*d per gal* £ £

Port	per pipe	30	0 55 0
Claret	hhd	15	0 45 0
Sherry	butt	43	0 80 0
Madeira	pipe	35	0 60 0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to May 6, 1853-54, showing the Stock on hand on May 6 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons
West India	16,464	19,056	24,224	23,957	7,267	5,040
East India	17,970	14,058	21,109	30,462	19,004	8 779
Mauritius	16,930	16,879	14,519	12,787	7,160	7,717
Foreign	...	...	9,636	12,461	...	...
	51,394	49,993	69,488	69,637	33,431	21,536
Foreign Sugar.			Exported			
Charibon, Siam, and Manilla	1,846	7.001	1,639	346	5,315	8,826
Havana	2,027	5,454	1,571	1,224	9,617	9,962
Porto Rico	...	585	794	18	764	803
Brazil	3,099	2,088	2,304	428	6,670	6 190
	6,972	15,128	6,308	2,016	22,366	25,781

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

	s	d	
From the British Possessions in America	24	0½	per cwt.
— Mauritius	26	6	—
— East Indies	27	4½	—
The average price of the three is	25	6½	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
Westindia	364	1,768	1,632	1,479	380	1,519

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853 gal	1854 gal	1853 gal	1854 gal	1853 gal	1854 gal	1853 gal	1854 gal
W. Ind.	546,750	618,525	432,765	397,980	441,540	408,420	948,825	491,445
E. Ind.	47,790	46.440	51,210	47,025	4,050	4,410	133,560	84,465
Foreign	22,140	109,710	14,850	7,920	1,800	2,340	82,260	161,955
	616,680	774,675	498,825	452,925	447,390	415,170	1,164,645	737,865

COCOA.—Cwts

Br. Plant	5,057	3,019	927	85	12,302	10,563	15,277	17,243
Foreign	4,338	1,837	1,951	2,445	1,707	833	4,972	4,007
	9,395	4,856	2,878	2,530	14,009	11,496	20,249	16,260

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant.	1,074	2,370	1,194	630	3,940	3.218	6,826	5,200
Ceylon	24,823	52.928	13,908	49,455	65,047	75,458	176,986	111,702
Total BP.	25,897	55,298	15,102	50,135	68,987	78,676	183,812	116,902
Mocha	13,122	4,948	1,396	1,392	6,669	8,023	22,673	19,006
Forgn Ei	2,219	1,990	473	4,218	5,045	4,204	19,914	11,473
Malabar	...	...	105	...	739	48	907	1,128
St Dmngo	3,361	...	382	3	1,072	152	4,755	4,626
Hav&PRi	...	226	67	879	1,096	3,421	6,802	7,852
Brazil	14,161	8,683	7,178	7,681	21,440	18,377	37,551	15,751
African	93	8	...	8	334	7	293	216
Total For	32,956	15,855	9,801	14,181	34,395	34,232	83,692	60,052
Grand tl.	58,853	71,153	24,903	64,316	103,382	112.908	267,504	176,954

RICE.								
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British Ei	5,180	10,695	1,510	2,685	7,055	7,449	11,861	14,194
Forgn Ei	541	429	178	123	355	762	1,615	1,061
Total	5,721	11,124	1,688	2,808	7,410	8,211	13.473	15.255
PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	ton
White	92	79	5	1	94	83	96	115
Black	677	587	328	283	621	465	1,743	1,437
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	541	783	98	326	241	338	1,784	1,421
Do. Wild	...	31	...	...	7	10	560	572
CAS. LIG.	250	1,331	918	611	507	881	534	1,333
CINNAMON	1,775	5,526	1,879	2,992	276	602	3,134	5,109
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	8,998	5,232	7,029	3,238	1,633	1,712	5,407	4,533

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL	Serons 2,162	Serons 1,503	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 5,008	Serons 3,556	Serons 9,907	Serons 5,077
LAC DYE	chests 2,610	chests 3,234	chests ...	chests ...	chests 2,301	chests 1,795	chests 9,995	chests 14,052
Logwood	tons 751	tons 1,198	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1,086	tons 1,204	tons 70	tons 241
FUSTIC	516	384	...	...	1,436	259	505	347

INDIGO.

East India	chests 4,923	chests 7,050	chests ...	chests ...	chests 12,108	chests 8,509	chests 21,944	chests 21,824
Spanish	serons 1,133	serons 1,193	serons ...	serons ...	serons 1,330	serons 452	serons 1,234	serons 2,373

SALTPETRE

Nitrate of Potass	tons 3,815	tons 4,535	tons ...	ton ...	tons 4,617	tons 3,242	tons 2,869	tons 4,067
Nitrate of Soda	495	1,633	...	...	452	1,761	165	2,856

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags.	bags.	bags	bags	bags
American	847	395	...	...	713	...	810	416
Brazil	...	...	...	...	33	...	44	4
East India	46,984	24,467	...	...	23,140	24,927	69,291	85,340
Liverpl., all kinds	922,836	896,201	69,620	47,960	682,530	566,210	743,500	879,300
Total	970,667	921,063	69,620	47,960	706.421	591,137	813,646	965,260

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR MAY.

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share. Already paid. £ s d	Called. £ s d	Number of shares.	Total. £
*Aries and Tacna	2	7 10 0	2 10 0	25,000	62,500
*Central of Switzerland	15	...	1 0 0	Posts from March 15.	
Dublin and Wicklow	15	6 0 0	2 10 0	35,000	87,500
*Dutch Rhenish	15	8 0 0	1 0 0	82,483	82,483
Great North of Scotland, 1st Pref.	8	6 0 0	1 10 0	20,000	45,000
Limerick and Foynes	1	5 0 0	2 10 0	5,200	13,000
Newry and Enniskillen (Forfeited Shares)	1	2 10 0	0 10 0	unknown	
*Sambre and Meuse, Pref.	1	4 0 0	2 0 0	6,925	13,850
Shrewsbury and Chester, 5 per cent. Redeemable Pref.	6	6 0 0	2 0 0	7,614	15,228
South Wales, 20l. 4 per cent.	12	13 6 0	3 0 0	28,326	78,978
South Wales, 80l. 4½ per cent.	12	2 0 0	3 0 0		
			Total		348,539

* The proportion called by foreign companies is 148,833*l*, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

In May last year the calls were 1,022,276*l*; and in May, 1852, 260,396*l*. For the first five months of the present year the calls amount to 5,115,672*l*, against 4,951,374*l* in the corresponding period of last year, and 2,165,313*l* in 1852.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

NORTH LONDON.—At a special meeting of this company held on Thursday, powers were granted to raise an additional capital of 75,000*l*.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—The *Moniteur* publishes the receipts of the French railways during the first quarter of 1854. They amounted to 40,145,632*f*. During the same period in 1853 they produced 32,634,856*f*, showing a difference of nearly 8,000,000*f* in favour of the present year. The length of road worked in 1854 was 4,113 kilometres; in 1853, 3,898. "The augmentation in the receipts," observes the *Moniteur*, "is not solely owing to the extension of the lines. It is, more properly speaking, the result of the progressive development of the commercial movement; for the kilometric revenue increased in 1854, comparatively to 1853, from 8,372*f* to 9,765*f*, that is, by 1,393*f* per kilometre, or 16.65 per cent."

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN.—On Monday the opening of the extension of this line from Castleblayney to Ballybay took place under the most auspicious circumstances and with the most satisfactory results.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Committee of the House of Commons has reported favourably in reference to the raising of 24,000*l*, with power to borrow 8,000*l*, to form the branch line to Chipping Norton.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.—The general annual meeting of this Company was held at Brussels on the 4th inst. No balance sheet presented; but it was stated that the line would be completed for the original estimate, after allowing 5 per cent. on the calls.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, May 8.—The railway market was rather dull, and the general transactions were unimportant. The principal business was in Caledonian, Eastern Counties, Great Western, London and North-Western, Midland, South-Eastern, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and York and North Midland. There was little alteration in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, and mining descriptions were totally neglected.

TUESDAY, May 9.—The railway market was steady, without an important amount of business, but prices exhibited increased firmness towards the close. The principal operations were in Eastern Counties, Great Northern, Great Western, London and North-Western, London and South-Western, Midland, South-Eastern, and York, Newcastle, and Berwick. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies there were few operations, but quotations continue well supported. No great variation occurred in mining descriptions.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.—The railway market exhibited an improved appearance, and prices generally advanced from 10s to 1*l* per share. Caledonian, Eastern Counties, Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, Great Western, South-Eastern, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and York and North Midland were principally operated in. No great alteration occurred in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, and quotations on the average were fairly supported. Mining descriptions were heavy.

THURSDAY, May 11.—The railway market opened with firmness, but experienced a relapse when the advance in the Bank's rate of discount was announced, although not in proportion to the fall in English stocks. Compared with the highest of the day, quotations range from 1*l* to 1*l* 10s per share lower. The principal operations have been in Caledonian, Great Northern, Great Western, Midland, North British, South-Eastern, and York and North Midland. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies there was little activity, but prices on the average continue supported. Mining descriptions were generally lower, and the transactions were unimportant.

FRIDAY, May 12.—The railway share market was well supported, but business was very restricted. Caledonians were at 53¼ to 52¾. Chester and Holyhead, 5s higher. Great Northerns, 86 to 86½, and the A stock 74½. Lancashire and Yorkshire rose to 59¾. Brightons were 5s higher. North-Westerns improved to 95¼. South-Westerns were rather flat at 76½ to 77. Midlands, 57¾. South-Easterns steady, 59. Great Northern preference shares rose one per cent. Northern of France shares were 10s to 15s higher. Great Western of Canada and Madras shares sold at ¼ dis. Strasbourgs and Paris and Lyons were not so buoyant. Australian Agricultural shares rose 15s. Steam Company's shares were lower. Crystal Palace, 1¾ prem.

ENGLISH BEER IN RUSSIA.—The duty on bottled ale, beer, or porter imported into Russia is 1s 2d per bottle, except that at the Transcaucasian ports of the Black Sea porter is admitted at 10d. In casks, the import duty is 6*l* per hogshead at the Transcaucasian ports of the Black Sea. In Russia and Poland the import of ale and beer in casks is prohibited, and porter pays a duty of 7 10s per hogshead.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of Share.	Amount of shar e	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London: T.	F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	23½	23
95000	20	8½	Ambergate,	4½	4¾
55800	27½	27½	Birmingham & Stour Valley	8¼	.....
45000	31	28	Birkenhead Junction	16	.....
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	91	90½
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	53½	54
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	14½	15½
3801	50	50	Cork and Bandon	10	.....
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	43	41½
22800	25	25	East Anglian	16	.....
16000	15	15	— (18l E. and H.)	.....	.....
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	12½	12¾
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— class B	.....	25
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	60	59
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm.	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	55	52
Stock	..	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	22½	23
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	87	87
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	75	76
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	121	120
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	93	88½
Stock	100	100	Great Western	72	73½
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	87½	85½
18000	16⅔	11⅔	— Thirds	24½	.....
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	60	6
126819	20	17½	— Fifths	9¾	.....
71656	20	11½	— West Riding Union	.....	.....
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	12	.....
111900	11⅔	11⅔	London and Blackwall	8¼	8½
40000	10	8½	London, Tilbury, &c.	.....	8⅝
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	98½	98½
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	95⅝	96⅛
65811	20	12	— Fifths	10⅝	.....
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B. (c)	¼	.....
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	78	77½
...	50	42½	— New 50l	30	.....
...	40	34	— New 40l	25	.....
6700	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine	.....	.....
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	20	19½
Stock	100	100	Midland	58	58⅝
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	35	.....
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	.....	.....
12220	25	17½	Newport and Hereford	13½	.....
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	47	46
Stock	100	100	North British	30	30
168500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	10½	10¾
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	29	28
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	86	85
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	53	52
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	52	.....
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	32	.....
6000	26⅔	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	15	.....
15000	13⅓	All	— Halves	7½	.....
21580	20	20	— Oswestry	12	.....
65000	20	6½	Shropshire Union	2¾	.....
80000	50	50	South Devon	15	.....
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	58⅝	57⅝
...	50	50	South Wales	35	.....
...	20	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	13	.....
27500	20	20	Vale of Neath	18	17⅛
42500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny	5	.....
15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	22	.....
6065	20	14	West Cornwall	.....	.....

No. of Share.	Amount of share	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London: T.	F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	65	65
109621	25	20	— Extensions	11½	10⅝
...	25	13	— G. N. E. Purchase	8¼	7½
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	45½	45½
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	94	.....
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	96	.....
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	.....	131
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	.....	.....
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	104	102
8000	25	25	— Halves	52	.....
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	26	.....
43077	Av.	12½	London and Greenwich	13	12½
11126	20	20	— Preference	23½	.....
Stock	100	100	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent.	.....	.....
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Midlock	2¾	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	90	.....
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pct	56	55
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	.....	.....
78750	12	9½	South Staffordshire	7	.....
2880	25	25	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	30	.....
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	92	.....
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	.....	.....
..	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l	95⅝	.....
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	.....	.....
24000	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6½	6⅝
34285	3½	3½	East Anglian (3l 10s), 6 pr ct	3¼	.....
...	5	5	— (5l), 7 per cent	4	.....
37522	7½	2	— (late 7l 17s), 7 per ct	2¾	.....
144000	6¾	6¾	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	7½	7⅝
144000	6⅝	6⅝	— No. 2	7⅝	7½
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	12½	12¾
15000	20	20	Eastern Union (gr. 6 pr ct	24	.....
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 4 p ct	3¼	.....
93080	12½	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	113	112⅝
60000	12½	100	— 5 per cent Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	106	105¼
81000	10	10	— 4½ per cent Scrip	9¾	9⅝
50000	6¼	6¼	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	8	.....
10000	50	6	Gt Wstrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 8pc	6½	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 4½ pr ct	96	95
Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4 per cent	90	.....
Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent	.....	.....
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20l	6	.....
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	132	135
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent	.....	.....
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	7¾	7⅛
10310	12½	All	L'derry and Coleraine halves	.....	.....
7840	12½	All	L'derry & Enniskillen halves	.....	.....
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	6¾	.....
87200	10	10	— New, 10l	9	8¾
172300	6	4½	— 6l	4¾	4⅝
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	134	131
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— 5½ per cent. pref.	.....	.....

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London: T.	F.
Stock	100	100	North British	.....	100
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15l, 6 per cent	96	95
19375	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	8¼	.....
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 5 per cent	10½	.....
26000	25	25	South Devon	13	.....
Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	100	.....
Stock	20	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	20	.....
142395	100 / 17	100 / 5	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4l per cent preference — — —	92 / 3¾	89 / 5¼
52950	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	9½	.....
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	.....	.....
35000	20	14	Dijon and Besancon	.....	.....
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	4	3¾
80000	20	20	East Indian	22	21½
50000	20	2	— Extension	1½	1¼
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	5¾	.....
60000 of 20l	20 / 10 / 5	15 / 10 / 3	Luxembourg — (Railway) — (Canal)	5 / 3 / 1¾	.....
25000	20	13½	Madras	13½	13
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	7	7
400000	20	20	Northern of France	30¾	31½
280065	26	10	Paris and Lyons	23¾	24½
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	43	.....
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	35	.....
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	30¾	30½
60000	20	4	Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	.....	.....
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	.....	.....
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	8¼	.....
26757	8⅓	8⅓	West Flanders	4	3¾
50000	20	10	Western of France	13	.....
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	1⅛	1⅛
100000	10s	10s	*Anglo-Californian	1	1
10000	...	2	*Australasian	2¼	.....
20000	20	6	*Australian	2	1¾
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	1	.....
10000	35	24½	*Brazil Imp. (issued at 5l pm)	6	.....
20000	1	1	British Australian Gold	⅝	.....
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	42	43½
100000	5	1	*Colonial Gold	1⅛	1
...	14	14	Copiapo	12	.....
350000	100	100	*Copper Miners of England	60	.....
8000	25	25	— Pref. 7½ per cent.	29	.....
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	2¼	.....
20000	20	20	*General	.....	.....
11000	5½	3½	Great Polgooth	1½	.....
100000	1	1	Liberty	⅝	.....
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	6½	.....
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	⅝	⅝
150000	1	1	Port Philip	1	.....
7000	30	11⅔	Santiago de Cuba	4	.....
50000	1	1	South Australian	½	.....
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	4	.....
43174	28½	28½	*United Mexican	3¼	.....
100000	1	⅛	West Mariposa	⅛	.....
100000	1	1	Yuba	½	.....

* Transferable by stampd deed

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1850	1851	1852	1853	Name of Railways.	Week ending	RECEIPTS. Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total receipts.	Same week 1853	Traffic per mile per week	Miles open in 1854	Miles open in 1853
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1854	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,946,332	1,939,721	27,218	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	April 29	720 0 0	1070 0 0	1790 0 0	1627	25	72	72
513,333	514,631	13,507	1½	2½	3⅛	3¼	Belfast & Ballymena	May 6	525 3 0	309 12 4	834 15 4	730	22	37½	37½
3,150,000	2,297,578	69,623	1½	1½	1½	2½	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Ches.	7	1031 2 3	1142 3 5	2173 5 8	4610	66	33	33
4,297,600	3,434,294	28,930	3½	4½	4¾	4½	Bristol and Exeter	April 30	3629 0 0	1686 6 8	5315 6 8	4647	51	104½	85½
8,859,400	7,657,854	35,465	...	5s	1½	2	Caledonian, & Edin. & Glasgow	23	6381 15 11½	9368 12 4	15750 8 3½	13827	51	307	307
4,339,333	4,260,585	44,848	...	...	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	May 7	.....	.....	4537 0 0	3886	45	94½	94½
320,000	303,410	15,170	...	..	..	...	Cork and Bandon	6	.....	.....	235 14 7	208	11	20	20
1,270,666	1,014,976	16,238	1½	2	2½	66s	Dublin & Drogheda	7	.....	.....	1350 15 0	1078	21	62½	53
670,000	457,900	76,300	7	7	10	12	Dublin & Kingstown	9	.....	.....	1107 7 10	1057	184	6	6
355,600	271,571	15,980	...	...	3½	3½	Dundee and Arbroath	7	294 19 4	251 7 2	546 6 6	445	32	16½	16½
866,899	644,149	20,779	...	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	7	301 11 8	542 15 5	843 17 1	762	27	31	31
1,381,200	1,354,000	19,911	...	...	..	...	East Anglian	April 23	373 14 7	491 5 0	864 19 7	728	12	65	68
3,091,691	3,230,026	36,292	2½	3	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	...	.....Included	in the	Caledonian	.....	...	89½	89½
3,333,612	3,090,472	39,622	...	...	...	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	May 7	.....	.....	3012 12 11	2435	38	78	78
17,439,632	13,980,507	43,418	½	1	2½	3	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	7	10584 1 0	9709 13 11	20293 14 11	17589	48	417	417
4,169,833	3,821,010	47,173	1½	2½	2½	3½	East Lancashire	7	2193 1 3	2713 19 8	4907 0 11	4935	60	81½	81½
2,996,667	2,300,007	24,211	...	...	...	...	Eastern Union	...	Included in	the Eastern	Counties	.....	...	95	95
7,310,580	4,161,758	24,196	2½	2	2½	3½	Glasgow, South Western	April 29	.....	.....	5208 0 0	4557	20	171½	171½
10,804,466	10,995,462	38,486	...	2	2½	73⅛	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	23	.....	.....	18042 0 0	15407	67	283	283
4,927,810	3,666,836	20,568	3½	66s	4½	4½	Great Southern & Western (I.)	May 6	.....	.....	6413 3 8	5362	34	188	188
21,975,666	18,736,000	58,552	4	4½	4	4	Great Western	7	.....	.....	22358 19 10	19465	69	319½	319½
13,125,378	12,029,342	46,749	2	2½	3	3⅝	Lancashire & Yorkshire	7	.....	.....	18511 8 10	18457	73	253½	260
2,312,000	2,000,000	29,220	5½	6½	7½	8½	Lancaster & Carlisle	April 23	.....	.....	6141 0 0	5246	68	90	90
37,354,020	30,762,512	55,628	5½	5½	5½	5	London & North Western, &c.	May 7	29009 10 1	25400 17 5	54410 7 9	52166	28	553½	553½
1,900,933	1,502,274	273,140	11⅛	35½	1⅛	57s	London & Blackwall	7	1362 7 3	110 0 0	1472 7 3	1216	290	5¾	5¾
7,440,930	7,523,467	43,488	4½	96s	84s	5	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	6	8653 0 4	3293 17 2	11946 17 6	11281	68	173½	173½
12,046,198	8,769,496	35,667	3½	4½	3½	4½	London & South Western	April 29	.....	.....	12221 0 0	11267	48	253½	253½
9,309,532	7,913,845	47,764	...	...	...	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	May 6	2809 15 1½	4202 18 8	7012 13 9½	7180	42	167½	167½
19,562,160	18,524,620	37,123	3	2½	3½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	7	.....	.....	24149 0 0	22947	48	498½	498½
5,399,966	2,076,864	16,483	4	4	4½	5	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	7	.....	.....	2970 6 5	2924	23	126	126
784,660	571,882	15,456	3½	3½	4	3½	Monklands	6	.....	.....	1138 12 7	979	30	37	37
1,770,000	1,233,300	23,530	6	4	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	April 23	.....	.....	3060 12 10	2377	38	78½	60
4,640,666	4,478,830	36,080	...	...	...	...	North British	May 7	1743 0 0	2510 0 0	4253 0 0	3704	28	149	149
1,939,333	1,700,773	34,014	5	24s	3½	4	Scottish Central	7	1431 17 10	1723 5 0	3153 2 10	2782	28	81	83½
800,000	674,467	21,087	...	15s	2	2⅝	Scottish Midland Junction	...	Included in	the Scottish	Central	.....	...		
1,533,000	1,438,673	29,360	...	...	1	1	Shrewsbury & Chester	7	830 15 5	1163 6 3	1994 1 8	2192	40	49	49
12,500,000	12,606,926	43,000	3⅝	6½s	6½s	66⅔s	South Eastern	April 29	.....	.....	15414 0 0	13396	54	288½	286
2,583,166	2,070,291	35,695	...	1	22s	1	South Devon	30	1733 4 3	480 0 0	2213 4 3	2025	38	58	58
4,584,429	3,685,968	22,752	...	...	2	2½	South Wales	May 7	.....	.....	4352 7 1	2977	27	162½	131
2,000,000	1,720,995	21,409	3	3½	4	3	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	April 23	.....	.....	1561 0 0	1608	19	85½	85
13,027,593	1,150,643	23,566	6½	7½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	May 6	.....	.....	3364 16 2	3166	84	40	40
						2½									
	13,747,716	27,489	...	...	1	2½	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland, and Leeds Northern	7	10297 13 11	11762 12 3	28060 6 2	27223	41	652	650
						...									

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Three Months ended 5th April, 1854.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the three months ended 5th April, 1854, compared with the Imports and Consumption in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	*Importations.*		*Entered for Home Consump.*	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....number	4,169	5,731	Free	Free
Cows	4,809	4,121	—	—
Calves	4,416	3,159	—	—
Sheep	27,805	17,840	—	—
Lambs	55	109	—	—
Swine and Hogs	254	382	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....cwts	8,911	12,499	—	—
Barilla and Alkali.....tons	...	360	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....cwts	46,851	69,181	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal.....tons	4,321	3,223	—	—
Brimstone .....cwts	86,200	208,202	—	—
Caoutchouc .....cwts	4,965	7,502	—	—
Clocks: Entered prior to June 4, 1853...value £	24,352	...	22,008	...
Entered from June 4, 1853 .....number	...	73,349	...	69,003
Cocoa ..... lbs	851,840	1,324,826	1,178,754	1,380,123
Coffee:—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe.....lbs	2,577,783	4,469,211	7,293,638	7,590,842
Imported from other Parts	2,361,125	1,873,366	2,856,956	2,133,456
Total of Coffee	4,938,908	6,342,577	10,150,594	9,724,298
Corn:—Wheat.....qrs	864,083	1,148,071	865,536	1,148,071
Barley	166,029	111,609	166,029	111,609
Oats	127,766	192,963	127,766	192,963
Rye.....	25,400	600	25,400	600
Peas	19,625	13,537	19,625	13,537
Beans.....	83,035	82,760	83,035	82,761
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	364,965	410,943	364,965	410,943
Buckwheat	4,666	98	4,666	98
Beer or Bigg.....	600	...	600	...
Malt	...	...	...	...
Total of Grain	1,656,169	1,960,581	1,657,622	1,960,582
Wheatmeal or Flour .....cwts	1,328,797	1,830,127	1,328,797	1,830,127
Barley Meal	45	30	45	30
Oatmeal.....	20	62	20	62
Rye Meal	5	386	5	386
Pea Meal	4	...	4	...
Indian Corn Meal.....	152	41,739	152	41,739
Buckwheat Meal	14	25	14	25
Total of Flour and Meal.....	1,329,037	1,872,369	1,329,037	1,872,369
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	2,035,896	2,428,674	2,037,349	2,428,675

Articles.	*Importations.*		*Entered for Home Consump.*	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods .....pieces	62,032	132,146	Free	Free
East India Piece Goods.....declared value £	26,238	57,054	—	—
Other Articles.....value £	121,053	172,984	—	—
Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up:				
Entered previously to June 11, 1853...value£	12,191	...	7,626	...
Entered from June 11, 1853, viz.:—Fringe...lbs	...	34,144	...	26,447
Gloves .....pairs	...	264,341	...	253,000
Stockings and Socks	...	285,781	...	244,708
Other articles .....value £	...	11,801	...	7,703
Cotton Yarn.....lbs	266,027	269,642	Free	Free
Do .....declared value thereof £	27,915	26,554	—	—
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....cwts	2,741	1,823	—	—
Indigo	11,682	12,560	—	—
Lac-dye	3,588	2,908	—	—
Logwood ..... tons	3,826	5,474	—	—
Madder .....cwts	21,691	21,746	—	—
Madder Root.....	45,741	52,267	—	—
Shumac ..... tons	1,787	3,543	—	—
Terra Japonica.....	525	684	—	—
Cutch.....	58	335	—	—
Valonia	550	3,046	—	—
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	33,870	...	30,029	...
Entered fromJune 11,1853,viz.: By weight..lbs	...	90,765	...	89,034
By Value ....value £	...	18,467	...	14,813
Flax, Dressed .....cwts	3,948	3,227	} Free	Free
Undressed	152,961	118,978		
Tow or Codilla of Flax.....	17,929	10,599		
Fruits: viz.—Currants.....cwts	25,109	30,145	54,153	15,722
Figs	5,582	5,847	8,834	8,388
Lemons and Oranges: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....chests or boxes	139,210	...	139,724	...
Ditto ..... number (loose)	25,878	...	25,878	...
Ditto .....at value £	1,538	...	5,116	...
Ditto: Entered from June 11, 1853....bushels	...	373,359	...	413,037
Raisins .....cwts	39,860	78,064	36,896	30,623
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass and Shades and Cylinders.....cwts	5,195	6,494	5,496	7,258
Plate Glass .....square feet	22,941	...	22,520	Free
Ditto..... lbs	...	111,410	...	...
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs	6,686	55,905	7,084	...
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	463	1,713	529	1,665

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Guano.....tons	17,669	40,793	Free	Free
Hemp, dressed.....cwts	1,361	1,205	—	—
Undressed.....	52,199	36,199		
Tow, or Codilla of Hemp.....	2,426	1,592		
Jute.....	55,312	40,414	—	—
Other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp.....	217	2,449		
Hides, untanned:—Dry.....cwts	32,854	43,617	—	—
Wet.....	62,998	81,618	—	—
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides).....lbs	861,566	1,034,349	—	—
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	28,848	...	26,283	...
Lace, and articles thereof: Entered from June 11, 1853: By weight.....lbs	...	1,476	...	1,452
By value.....value £	...	213	...	182
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes & Calashes: viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes...pairs	6,251	7,695	4,200	5,352
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs.....pairs	867	1,331	741	1,123
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	28,593	30,016	24,826	27,696
Men's Boots and Shoes.....	14,299	16,541	7,040	6,554
Children's Boots and Shoes.....	572	1,342	383	332
Boot Fronts.....	137,423	128,998	136,653	130,030
Gloves.....	1,154,485	1,427,139	1,079,977	1,340,597
Other Manufactures of Leather: Entered previously to June 4, 1853.....value £	949	...	720	...
Entered from June 4, 1853: Boot Backs...pairs	...	910	...	910
Cut into shapes.....cwts	...	8	...	8
Unenumerated.....value £	...	664	...	509
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French.....£	322	129	167	Free
Cambrics and French Lawns: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....pieces	11,144	...	11,265	...
Entered from June 11, 1853 .....sq. yds.	...	60,612	...	Free
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	23,015	1,043	15,834	—
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up .....value £	3,417	7,744	Free	—
Sails.....	472	883	371	—
Articles wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	4,171	...	3,917	...
Entered from June 1, 1853: Cambric Handkerchiefs .....number	...	20,211	...	20,211
Stays.....pairs	...	4,248	...	4,627
Unenumerated.....value £	...	1,744	...	1,685
Mahogany.....tons	5,397	6,805	Free	Free
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus.....tons	5,566	12,128	5,570	—
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ...cwts	15,207	7,553	16,496	—
Iron, in bars, unwrought..... tons	2,316	1,832	Free	—
Steel, unwrought.....	315	195	—	—
Lead, pig and sheet.....	2,078	2,016	2,491	—
Spelter.....	2,313	2,547	Free	—
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs .....cwts	5,579	2,991	10,528	—

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti ...tuns	2,899	2,302	Free	Free
Palm.....cwts	96,516	191,690	—	—
Cocoa-nut.....	28,675	39,526	—	—
Olive.....tuns	1,364	924	—	—
Rapeseed.....	4,954	2,141	—	—
Oil Seed Cakes.....tons	7,896	12,390	—	—
Opium.....lbs	42,192	50,918	18,000	19,096
Potatoes.....cwts	436,276	25,975	Free	Free
Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....cwts	4,901	34,234	—	—
Beef, salted, not corned.....	79,609	40,269	—	—
Fresh, or slightly salted.....	171	35	—	—
Pork, salted.....	44,395	22,819	—	—
Fresh.....	...	3	—	—
Poultry, alive or dead.....value £	4,978	9,617	4,978	—
Butter.....cwts	48,390	89,664	56,398	99,412
Cheese.....	53,471	79,943	67,592	86,973
Eggs.....number	23,937,396	26,898,892	23,937,876	26,833,852
Hams.....cwts	1,190	2,012	583	Free
Lard.....	25,707	29,531	Free	—
Quicksilver.....lbs	801,787	7,279	—	—
Rice.....cwts	111,046	221,100	184,243	229,052
In the husk.....qrs	6,034	5,201	3,985	5,857
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre.....cwts	85,817	196,279	Free	Free
Seeds: viz.—Clover.....cwts	89,385	100,725	112,500	—
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qrs	141,396	80,925	Free	—
Rape.....	7,532	12,591	—	—
Tares.....	5,220	5,619	—	—
Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	1,895,184	2,522,305	—	—
Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....cwts	5,458	5,530	—	—
Thrown.....lbs	184,718	293,425	—	—
Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs.....lbs	81,815	89,285	77,782	89,084
Ribbons.....	59,853	74,684	58,381	71,226
Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs.....	2,183	1,888	2,072	1,881
Ribbons.....	9,092	9,298	9,037	10,364
Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	24	48	24	48
Ribbons.....	1,898	3,611	1,954	3,664
Velvet broad stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....	2,071	...	1,476	...
Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....	...	1,438	...	1,399
Ditto, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	113	...	113
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	11,745	...	11,640	...
Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....	...	21,309	...	20,689

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Silk (continued) :—				
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet, the foundation being of other materials than silk : Entered from June 11, 1853.....lbs	...	...	...	...
Plush for making hats	47,251	49,405	47,119	47,035
Silk Manufactures of India : viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs : Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....pieces	96,349	...	59,229	...
Ditto and Tussore cloths : Entered from June 11, 1853	...	142,198	...	62,700
Spices : viz.—Cassia Lignea .....lbs	11,021	76,901	21,542	11,474
Cinnamon	117,976	227,684	5,902	12,713
Cloves	7,908	269,643	25,525	36,713
Mace	15,655	21,411	3,091	4,948
Nutmegs	61,059	75,197	28,631	31,369
Pepper	1,101,611	870,497	996,562	940,159
Pimento.....cwts	3,105	5,643	814	916
Spirits : viz.—Rum .....proof galls	740,708	1,218,210	845,636	855,264
Brandy	1,074,982	873,581	442,279	408,217
Geneva	92,065	64,476	7,071	6,478
Sugar, Unrefined : viz.—Of the British Posses. in America :—Equal to white clayed, cwts	491	763	1,922	710
Not equal to white clayed	252,830	453,660	636,552	620,295
Of Mauritius :—Equal to white clayed	668	2,742	1,074	1,186
Not equal to white clayed	391,371	435,420	373,136	444,742
Of British Possessions in the East Indies :—Equal to white clayed	39,805	1,477	31,705	12,076
Not equal to white clayed	360,438	240,016	381,824	406,358
Not equal to brown clayed	...	...	...	...
Foreign :—Equal to white clayed	9,217	21,700	6,594	10,662
Not equal to white clayed	178,513	282,191	212,615	241,325
Not equal to brown clayed	31,129	41,256	29,631	19,338
Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	1,264,462	1,479,225	1,675,053	1,756,692
Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	3,585	460	1,233	5,208
Foreign	52,650	41,550	42,247	25,609
Melasses	79,209	171,621	184,499	216,799
Tallow .....cwts	90,790	125,187	194,175	167,533
Tar .....lasts	298	925	Free	Free
Tea.....lbs	23,680,102	26,115,056	11,332,156	8,050,786
Timber and Wood :—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale.....Gt. hundred	...	...	...	...
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split :—Of Brit. Pos. loads	48,854	86,803	54,303	86,988
Foreign	23,615	32,916	82,302	153,635
Staves	7,133	14,057	Free	Free
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty :—Of British Possessions.....loads	27,398	52,563	31,018	52,823
Foreign	35,362	36,317	57,519	108,650

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Tobacco : viz.—Stemmed .....lbs	838,747	430,393	4,797,865	4,269,881
Unstemmed	2,479,344	2,452,927	2,625,904	3,430,011
Manufactured, and Snuff.....	751,475	495,939	55,509	59,311
Turpentine, common .....cwts	115,976	85,013	Free	Free
Watches : Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	33,228	...	30,889	...
Entered from June 11, 1853 : Exceeding the value of 10*l* each.....number	...	91	...	68
Not exceeding the value of 10*l* each.....	...	23,410	...	17,841
Whale Fins.....cwts	1,075	1,423	Free	Free
*Wine : viz.—Entered previously to 5th Sept., 1853 :—Cape.....gallons	9,595	...	62,115	...
French	134,398	...	122,095	...
Canary	16,772	...	4,342	...
Fayal	3	...	34	...
Madeira	31,113	...	19,160	...
Portugal.....	799,064	...	644,023	...
Rhenish	9,270	...	11,026	...
Spanish	480,869	...	717,445	..
Other sorts	44,688	...	103,054	...
Entered from 5th Sept., 1853 :—Red, of British Possessions	...	36,392	...	36,436
Foreign	...	1,058,759	...	798,915
White, of British Possessions	...	14,361	...	35,633
Foreign	...	1,229,213	...	976,007
Total of Wine	1,525,772	2,338,725	1,683,294	1,846,991
Wool, Cotton : From United States .....cwts	2,010,218	1,405,358	Free	Free
Brazil	57,529	38,610	—	—
Egypt.....	37,638	17,899	—	—
British India	220,580	261,204	—	—
Other parts	2,347	4,805	—	—
Total of Cotton Wool	2,328,312	1,727,876		
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' : From British possessions out of Europe .....lbs	4,002,608	6,934,644	—	—
Other parts	6,447,023	8,844,349	—	—
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool	10,449,631	15,778,993		
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	477,650	499,206	—	—
Woollen Manufactures not made up.....value £	216,800	274,753	—	—
Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up : Entered previously to June 11, 1853	29,357	...	27,706	...
Entered from June 11, 1853 : Carpets and Rugs.....square yards	...	15,236	...	18,231
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	...	30,211	...	30,157
Gloves ....pairs	...	436	...	423
Other Articles .....value £	...	3,515	...	2,125

* Since the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 106, the several growths of Wine have ceased to be specified in the entries at the Custom-house; the only distinction recognized by the existing Tariff being that of Foreign and British Colonial Produce, under the respective heads of "Red" and "White" Wine.

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the three months ended 5th April, 1854, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	Quantities Exported. 1853	1854
Cheese.....cwts	2,054	2,003
Cocoa.....lbs	558,219	446,102
Coffee: viz.-From British Pos.out of Europe lbs	2,655,894	5,227,280
Imported from other parts	834,938	1,311,963
Total of Coffee	3,490,832	6,539,243
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	801	4,788
Barley.....	...	25
Oats	3,641	949
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	38,079	4,703
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods ..... pieces	27,334	67,236
Do. .....declared value thereof £	10,014	23,340
Other Articles .....value £	35,767	14,242
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....	4,569	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Fringe.....lbs	...	4,715
Gloves .....pairs	...	35,029
Stockings and Socks.....	...	32,540
Other Articles .....value £	...	4,098
Cotton Yarn .....lbs	221,610	114,850
Do .....declared value thereof £	23,897	13,505
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwts	2,572	2,104
Indigo.....	12,526	10,779
Lac-dye	1,392	1,119
Logwood.....tons	324	90
Terra Japonica	57	246
Cutch	95	36
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	3,841	...
Entered from June 11, 1853 .....lbs	...	2,540
Do .....value £	...	3,809
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwts	1,110	672
Plate Glass..... sq.ft.	13,175	...
Do.....lbs	...	6,412
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	5,528	84
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	150	259
Guano.....tons	6,236	5,108
Hides, untanned, dry.....cwts	7,924	28,393
Wet.....	646	1,273
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed, (except Russia hides) .....lbs	12,942	7,375
Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	72,129	117,712
Linen Manufac.: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	287	559
Metals: viz.—Copper, unwroght, & part wrt. cwt	2,095	3,034
Iron, in bars, unwrought .....tons	2,285	1,159
Steel, unwrought	327	436
Metals (*con.*):—Lead, pig and sheet .....tons	412	47
Spelter	4,138	736
Tin, in ingots, blocks, bars, or slabs ...cwts	6,179	5,360
Oil: viz.—Palm .....cwts	20,719	17,488
Cocoa-nut	19,316	18,318
Olive .....tuns	99	183
Opium ..... lbs	27,985	31,105
Quicksilver.....	301,319	109,613
Rice, not in the husk.....cwts	57,814	68,309
Silk: viz.—Raw ..... lbs	100,603	152,076
Waste, knubs and husks .....cwts	6	14
Thrown.....lbs	55,113	227,541
Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs .....lbs	4,368	2,562
Ribbons	1,471	8,424
Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	260	150
Ribbons	17	172
Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad Stuffs ...	...	...
Ribbons	...	61
Velvet Broad Stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	830	...
Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....	...	44
Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: From June 11, 1853...	...	52
Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with velvet: Entered prior to June 11, 1853	208	...
Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	665
Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	...
Plush for making hats	382	389
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes &c.: previously to June 11, 1853...pieces	90,066	...
Do, and Tussore Cloths: from June 11, 1853	...	102,074
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea .....lbs	65,406	52,361
Cinnamon	127,553	300,614
Cloves.....	46,709	178,798
Mace	16,717	16,340
Nutmegs	34,910	53,089
Pepper	1,572,956	721,667
Pimento .....cwts	5,990	3,395
Spirits: viz.—Rum .....proof gallons	475,785	373,514
Brandy	529,577	372,510
Geneva	54,354	50,496
Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possessions in America .....cwts	...	397
Of Mauritius.....	...	11,129
Sugar (*con*):—Of British Poss. E. I.....	...	6,273
Foreign	45,823	36,609
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	45,823	54,408
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.—Of British Possessions .....cwts	...	...
Foreign	3,258	15,376
Melasses.....	3,864	3,307
Tea.....lbs	1,064,386	1,553,941
Tobacco: viz.—Stemmed .....lbs	94,349	40,413
Unstemmed	1,948,618	3,255,844
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	491,427	507,509
Wine: viz.—Prev. to 5th Sept. 1853: Cape gals	158	...
French	42,417	...
Canary	16,335	...
Fayal	...	...
Madeira	17,769	...
Portugal.....	161,210	...
Rhenish	4,379	...
Spanish	260,251	...
Other sorts	22,801	...
Mixed in Bond	22,595	...
Entered from 5th September, 1853:—Red, of British Possessions	...	91
Foreign	...	183,213
White, of British Possessions.....	...	103
Foreign	...	334,893
Total of Wine	547,915	518,300
Wool, Cotton: Imprtd. from United States...cwts	90,278	63,239
Brazil	3,559	928
Egypt	2,537	1,921
British India	91,361	154,478
Other parts	...	...
Total of Cotton Wool	187,735	220,566
Sheep and Lambs': viz.—From British possessions out of Europe .....lbs	951,463	3,127,625
From other parts	589,795	1,353,465
Total Sheep and Lambs' Wool	1,541,258	4,481,090
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	8,470	5,461
Woollen Manufactures not made up...value £	21,043	22,213
Articles or Manufactures of wool, wholly or in part made up: previously to June 11, 1853	1,687	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs .....square yards	...	141
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	...	615
Gloves ....pairs	...	13
Other Articles .....value £	...	1,855

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of *British* and *Irish* Produce and Manufactures in the three months ended 5th April, 1854, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
			£	£
Alkali: viz.—Soda ..... cwts	275,870	233,563	118,216	101,768
Beer and Ale ..... brls	106,347	102,954	328,327	332,828
Butter ..... cwts	19,534	17,709	80,350	84,581
Candles ..... lbs	739,476	828,616	25,063	34,684
Cheese ..... cwts	7,527	4,237	26,296	15,338
Coals and Culm ..... tons	619,908	835,235	257,682	405,430
Cordage and Cables ..... cwts	24,072	27,979	46,910	66,905
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ... yards	420,908,038	396,489,095	6,253,553	5,865,491
Lace and Patent Net	29,627,088	27,090,748	144,109	144,076
Thread for Sewing ..... lbs	1,292,153	1,189,032	146,535	131,847
Stockings ..... doz. pairs	306,525	298,832	101,331	89,037
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	63,115	66,353
Total Value Cotton Manufac.			6,708,643	6,296,804
Cotton Yarn ..... lbs	36,815,866	34,185,775	1,672,781	1,607,703
Earthenware ..... pieces	22,700,245	22,777,335	306,043	331,600
Fish: viz.—Herrings ..... brls	7,252	12,838	9,073	16,028
Of other sorts ..... value	...	...	17,756	18,161
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass ..... cwts	9,439	11,983	33,333	39,554
Window Glass	7,687	9,908	11,935	15,328
Bottles, Green or Common	109,021	103,676	57,564	58,458
Plate Glass ..... value	...	...	8,515	12,295
Total Value Glass Manufac.			111,347	125,635
Haberdashery and Millinery ..... value	...	...	920,943	1,185,094
Hardwares and Cutlery	...	...	771,113	913,601
Leather, Unwrought ..... cwts	4,898	6,616	39,410	57,484
Wrought: viz.—Gloves ..... lbs	6,085	4,582	5,557	4,053
Of other sorts	1,327,584	1,372,769	257,073	240,391
Saddlery and Harness ..... value	...	...	63,110	84,102
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) ..... yards	33,789,163	30,952,590	1,035,967	1,028,702
Lace of Thread	114,355	87,985	1,129	1,725
Thread for Sewing ..... lbs	919,103	961,216	85,790	93,272
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	3,320	3,074
Total Value Linen Manufac.			1,126,206	1,126,773
Linen Yarn ..... lbs	5,366,188	6,076,528	281,805	302,808
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines ..... value	...	...	96,313	110,163
Of all other sorts	...	...	234,115	347,732
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig ..... tons	47,486	66,436	146,360	276,987
Bar, bolt and rod	133,404	141,584	1,140,981	1,306,568
Wire	2,189	2,045	47,987	41,991

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
			£	£
Metals (*continued*):—Iron, cast ..... tons	13,040	18,092	110,419	172,415
Wrought of all sorts	33,054	44,245	508,275	712,327
Steel, unwrought	4,147	5,030	143,139	160,756
Copper, in bricks and pigs ..... cwts	17,055	19,855	99,064	108,353
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	49,456	45,664	292,182	280,457
Wrought of other sorts	4,087	4,063	23,775	29,134
Brass of all sorts	3,640	4,141	22,959	22,767
Lead ..... tons	3,233	4,299	75,493	101,426
Tin, unwrought ..... cwts	2,120	5,728	10,600	33,758
Tin plates ..... value	...	...	412,146	296,724
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed ..... gals	1,153,480	636,617	133,385	85,638
Painters' colours and materials ..... value	...	...	76,201	90,844
Salt ..... bush	3,844,563	4,463,577	44,265	68,444
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons ..... lbs	182,619	154,356	248,509	190,207
Stockings ..... doz. pairs	2,431	3,833	4,188	6,402
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	81,012	82,398
Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons ..... lbs	206,846	134,152	86,720	62,272
Stockings ..... doz. pairs	7,566	145	5,828	100
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	14,844	12,180
Total Value Silk Manufac.			441,101	353,559
Silk, Thrown ..... lbs	91,299	62,813	72,895	60,049
Silk Twist and Yarn	94,105	77,963	44,969	45,925
Soap ..... cwts	47,344	49,048	75,921	64,414
Stationery ..... value	...	...	122,851	174,811
Sugar, refined ..... cwts	47,162	55,090	74,817	94,393
Wool, Sheep or Lambs' ..... lbs	1,455,050	1,761,728	91,672	108,222
Woollen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece ..... pieces	794,867	767,768	1,531,127	1,641,328
Entered by the Yard ..... yards	18,218,630	17,771,633	805,180	852,796
Stockings ..... doz. pairs	67,888	43,270	46,336	27,322
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	43,613	46,517
Total Value Woollen Manufac.			2,426,256	2,567,963
Woollen Yarn ..... cwts	22,186	25,380	249,878	293,740
Total declared value ..... Of Enumerated Articles ... £	...	...	20,391,723	21,361,331
Unenumerated Articles	...	...	...	2,876,877
All Articles			...	24,238,208

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, May, 1854.

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b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

	Under ½ oz	Under ½ oz
	s d	s d
Aden and Arabia, via Marseilles	a1 10	2 3
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Africa, West Coast, by packet	...	a1 0
Alexandria, via Marseilles	b1 8	2 1
— via Southampton	...	b1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	b1 3	2 1
Algeria	b0 10	1 3
Ascension	...	a1 0
Australia, South or Western	...	a1 0
— via Marseilles and India	a1 10	2 3
— via Southampton and India	...	a1 0
Austria, via Belgium	...	b0 8
— via France	b1 4	2 3
Azores, via Portugal	...	a1 9
— by Brazil packet	...	a1 10
Baden, via France	b0 11	1 5
— via Belgium	...	0 8
Barbadoes	...	b1 0
Bavaria, via France	b0 11	1 5
— via Belgium	...	b0 8
Belgium, via France	b0 6	0 8
Belgrade, via Belgium	...	a0 8
— via France	b1 4	2 3
Berbice	...	0 6
Bermuda	...	0 6
Brazil	...	a1 5
Bremen, via Belgium (closed mail)	...	b0 8
— via France	b0 11	1 0
Bucharest, via Belgium	...	a0 8
— via France	a1 10	3 3
Buenos Ayres	...	a1 0
Cadiz, via Southampton	...	a2 2
— via France	a0 10	1 3
California and Oregon	...	a2 4
— via United States	...	a1 2½
Cape of Good Hope	...	0 8
Canada	...	b0 8
— via Halifax, or Canada packet	...	b0 6
Ceylon, via Marseilles	a0 11	1 4
— via Southampton, or the Cape	...	0 6
Chili	...	a2 0
China, via Marseilles (Hong Kong excp)	a1 10	2 3
— via Southampton	...	a1 0
Constantinople, via Belgium	...	b1 1
— via France	b1 10	3 3
— via Marseilles by French packet	b1 3	2 1
— by British packet	b1 3	1 8
— via Southampton	...	a1 0
Costa Rica	...	a2 1
Cuba	...	a2 3
— via United States	...	a1 2½
Dardanelles, via Belgium	...	b1 3
Demerara	...	b0 6
Denmark, via Belgium	...	b0 10½
— via France	b1 4	2 3
Dominica	...	b0 6
Ecuador	...	a2 0
Egypt, via Marseilles	a1 8	2 1
— via Southampton	...	a1 6
— via Belgium	...	b1 0
France	b0 10	1 3
Galatz, via Belgium	...	b1 1
— via France	b1 10	3 3
Gibraltar	...	0 6

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The extraordinary power of this Disinfecting and Purifying Agent is now acknowledged, and its use recommended by the College of Physicians. Unlike the action of many other Disinfectants, it destroys all noxious smells, and is itself scentless. The manufacturer, having destroyed a monopoly fostered by the false assumption of the title of a patent, has to warn the public against all spurious imitations. Each Bottle of Crews's Disinfecting Fluid contains a densely concentrated solution of Chloride of Zinc, which may be diluted for use with 200 times its bulk of water. Vide Instructions accompanying each bottle.

It is sold by all Chemists and Shipping Agents in the United Kingdom, in imperial quarts, at 2s; in pints, at 1s; half-pints, at 6d; and in larger vessels, at 5s per gallon.

Manufactured at H. G. Gray's Commercial wharf, Mile end, London. Agents, Messrs Drew, Heyward, and Barren, Bush lane, Cannon street, City.

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.—Messrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the trade that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their PALE ALE in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:—

London, at 61 King William street, City;
Liverpool, at Cook street;
Manchester, at Ducie place;
Dudley, at the Burnt Tree;
Glasgow, at 115 St Vincent street;
Dublin, at 1 Crampton quay;
Birmingham, at Market hall;
South Wales, at 13 King street, Bristol.

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to Private Families that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in DRAUGHT and BOTTLES GENUINE from all the most respectable Licensed Victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing size, price, and description of upwards of 100 articles, consisting of portmanteaus, travelling bags, ladies' portmanteaus, dispatch boxes, writing desks, dressing cases, and other travelling requisites, forwarded on receipt of two stamps. ALLEN'S registered dispatch box and writing desk, their travelling bag (with the opening as large as the bag), and the new portmanteau containing four compartments, are the best articles of the kind ever produced.—J. W. and T. ALLEN, manufacturers of portable furniture and military outfitters, 18 and 22 Strand.

DINNEFORD'S

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for acidities, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescing aperient draught which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

NUMBER ONE ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

Eightpence per Pound Reduction in the Price of Tea. Further reduction of the duty, 4d; and fall in the market value, 4d.

In making this satisfactory announcement, we beg to remind purchasers, an idea to obtain the best value for their money, that, in point of quality, combined with moderation in price, the TEAS we supply are unequalled.

As common tea, even at a low price, is dear, and as, on the other hand, consumers generally do not require the most costly kinds, the following sorts will be found to give the greatest satisfaction to the majority of purchasers:—

Strong and useful black leaf congou, per lb, 3s: this is a very serviceable tea for the trade and for large establishments.

Strong rich and full-flavoured black tea, per lb, 3s 6d; this is a most desirable tea for families; its flavour cannot fail to please, whilst its strength is very great.

DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, and Patentees for Roasting Coffee in Silver Cylinders, Number One St Paul's churchyard.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT,

THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST,

Is now offered at the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint

Hubbuck and Son, the original manufacturers of White Zinc Paint on a large scale in this country, are enabled by an extended and peculiar process of manufacture (which is patented) to supply their Pure White Zinc Paint at the price of the ordinary White Lead.

Healthful to the painter and to the occupants of newly-painted rooms.

Permanent. Unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours, and gases.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on shipboard.

The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, japanners, gutta percha, and plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c. &c.

As a necessary guard against the substitution of inferior zinc paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

If the cask is not so marked, the reason is obvious.

For all marine uses—for painting both the inside and outside of ships, lighthouses, sluice-gates, iron roofing, and bridges, the interior and exterior of buildings, and for all ornamental decorative, and sanitary purposes, Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc Paint has proved to be superior to every other paint known, and equally adapted for all climates

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,
Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London Docks, London.

From Captain Wm. Dicey, H.E.I. Co.'s war-steamer Tenasserim.

"April, 1853.

"Your White Zinc Paint is much liked in India, as it does not change yellow like the ordinary white paint."

"Certified that I have used Thos. Hubbuck and Son's Patent White Zinc Paint on the Government State Yacht Soonamooky, and found it far superior to the white paint generally in use. It has kept its pure white appearance up to the present time (twelve months since it was laid on), when the white lead paint has turned yellow. It is also much more economical.

(Signed) J. Simpson,
H.E.I. Co.'s Builder and Surveyor,
Kiddepore, Calcutta, April 21, 1853."